The Bombay Gazette

No. 8,548.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July 1876.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	3726	450	7th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2944	450	14th—Southampton.
TANJORE	W. B. Hall	2245	450	21st—Suez.
PEKIN	W. Barratt	3777	600	28th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 10th July 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. SIAM, Capt. N. W. Haselwood, R.N.R., (3,000 Tons and 350 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 7th July 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about 1st July.
,, TRENTHAM HALL, ,, 2nd August.
,, BRANKSOME HALL, ,, 23rd August.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE, ,, 16th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 26 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay 30 May 11th 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

	Positive sailing dates.
"HALL LINE" steam-ship CHILDWALL HALL	1st July.
"ANCHOR LINE" steam-ship INDIA	8th July.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st July, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of the Assignee of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Nanabhoy Anundrao:—

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate at Girgaum Road, near Hormusjee Bomanjee's Fire Temple or Churney Waddy without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 44 and assessed under No. 35, containing by admeasurement 458 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Girgaum Road, on the west and south by the properties of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, deceased, and on the north by the house of Pestonjee Muncherjee.

S. SHRIORISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Appeal No. 199 of 1875.
On its Appellate Side.

Soomar Ahmed, Joosab Ahmed and Esse Ahmed, respectively Mahomedan Inhabitants of Bombay, carrying on business in Bombay, aforesaid, under the name or style of Fazul Mahomed Essa and Company, in Dontal Street, Second Row, without the Fort ..... } Appellants and Plaintiffs.

vs.

Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubbib, of Bombay, Mahomedan merchant, residing and carrying on business in Bombay, in first Memon Wada Street, outside the Fort ..... } Respondent and Defendant.

and

SUIT No. 1018 of 1867.

Soomar Ahmed, Esse Ahmed, Joosa Ahmed, and Sonbal widow of Fazul Mahomed Essa, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing in a house in Jackeria Masjid Street, in the said Island, and there carrying on business as Merchants in partnership under the name and style of Fazul Mahomed Essa and Company ..... } Appellants and Defendants.

vs.

Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubbib of Bombay, Mahomedan merchant, residing in Shaik Hossain Campbaker Street, in the Island of Bombay ..... } Respondent and Plaintiff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Decree made in this Suit on the 24th day of March 1876, Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at their premises, No. 4, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1876, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the outstanding debts due to the late firm of Fazul Mahomed Essa and Company, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 3,2[illegible]60-1-2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Solicitors, Bombay, or to the Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st July, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

At 1 P.M.

A Child's pony broken to harness,
A strong Bey horse,
3 Aden Milch cows with calves.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, commanding a magnificent view of the Island and Harbour of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on MONDAY, 17th July 1876, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and effects of the late Revd John Wilson, D. D., unless previously disposed of by private contract.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground, held at the annual ground rent of Rs. 15-0-7, and renewable in perpetuity, with bungalow and outhouses thereon, situate, lying, and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration Sub-district of Bhuleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector's No. [illegible], containing by admeasurement 104 burgas, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Tolaiee, on or towards the west by the Ridge or Nepean Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ramlall Thakoordass and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the heirs of the late Ramjee Myojee.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained of Messrs. MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Fort, Solicitors for the Executors, and of the auctioneers.

[illegible]ION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, [illegible]ntal, glass and porcelainware, plants, &c., at Malabar

[illegible]NNETT and Co. have been instructed to sell by at his residence, at the abovementioned place, handsome household furniture, &c., the property Esq., date will be fixed hereafter.

[illegible]published, and the property will be on [illegible]y of sale.

[illegible]MISSION SALE.

BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COGNAC.

THE Undersigned have on hand a SMALL PARCEL of "EXTREMELY FINE OLD COGNAC," bottled and shipped in 1867. Price per dozen Rs. 42 NET.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

TAUNUS
NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR ENGLAND AND THE COLONIES,
THE TAUNUS COMPANY,
CLARENDON MANSIONS, LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH INDIA,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is the produce of the Taunus Spring, situate at Gross Karber, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and produces a daily quantity of 51,684 litres, which proves it to be by far the richest spring in Germany.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is the most agreeable table beverage ever introduced, being fresh, sparkling and thirst-quenching.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is brilliantly bright, quite odourless, and is without rival for its purity of taste.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER mixes well with most Wines and Spirits, which makes it a most desirable constituent in the making of cups.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is free from the alkaline taste usually found in Natural Mineral Waters.

The Excellent Qualities of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER have obtained for it the Patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and EMPRESS of INDIA, and of His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES.

A Large Supply of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER was shipped on board the Serapis, where it met with the highest approval of H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES and the Royal Suite.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. SCHWARZ, Regierungs and Medicinal Bath of Cologne, when writing about the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER, says:

"This water is characterised by its perfect purity, being free from every artificial and organic contamination, it possesses much gaseous and fixed carbonic acid with certain mineral constituents. I find, after making experiments on persons both in health and sickness, that the TAUNUS WATER does not belong to the class of medicinal mineral waters, but that it is essentially adapted as a dietetic and health-preserving beverage, and is to be recommended in such cases where medicinal mineral waters or medicines cannot be taken, and where a grateful blood purifier is required."—Cologne, March 7, 1876.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is to be recommended as a wholesome beverage."—Extract from the Vienna Medical Press.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is greatly to be recommended as a dietetic beverage. It is easily digested, and does not create flatulence, like other similar Mineral Waters. It is refreshing, assists the digestion, stops acidity, and increases the secretion of the kidneys."—Richard Schmitz, M.D., Neuenahr, May 6, 1875.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is imported by ALDRIDGE, SALMON, and Co. in original German bottles, and is sold by them as agents.

Considering the bad qualities of most aerated waters imported or manufactured in India, the importation of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a great boon to the inhabitants of this country.

The following extract from the London "Echo" of the 7th April 1876, goes far to prove the risk run in drinking the manufactured waters:

"Some mineral waters are made by the hand of Nature, others by the skill and knowledge of chemists. Unfortunately, sometimes the chemists either do not know how, or cannot afford, to do their work as well as Nature, for waters are not unfrequently the result of artificial combinations which is [illegible] with unpleasant consequences.

From the Report published by Professor FRANCKLYN we learn that out of ten samples of Indian aerated water submitted to his analysis, only two could be described as "fairly pure" and as many as five contained ingredients calculated to induce diarrhœa.

There would also appear to be good ground for thinking that the illness from which Canon Duckworth is now slowly recovering was in part, at least, caused by his having drunk unwholesome sodawater and lemonade in India. Hence we venture to think that Anglo-Indians, at any rate, while abroad, will do well to drink as little brandy and soda as possible.

We should be very sorry to condemn all artificial mineral waters. Some of them are excellent; but, as a general rule, we think the chemistry of nature is to be preferred to that of man.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER, bottled, should be laid on their sides and stored in a cool place.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is fast growing in popularity."—City Press, 20th May, 1876.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a fresh, sparkling beverage, and, being perfectly pure, is to be recommended as the pleasantest of all table beverages.

In cases of sea sickness, the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a soothing and refreshing beverage; therefore no passengers' vessel, or steamer should be without the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH INDIA,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

Romantic Tales; by the Author of John Halifax	2 4
The Chevesnines; by Anthony Trollope	2 4
Family Parsonage Ditto.	2 4
Small House at Arlington Ditto.	2 4
Domestic Stories; by the Author of John Halifax	2 4
Transformation; by N. Hawthorne	2 4
The Moors and the Fens; by Mrs. J. H. Riddell	2 4
Put yourself into his place; by C. Reade	3 4
Stanford's New Map of Central Asia	3 4
Acquisitions of Russia	
Iron and Steel, a work for the Forge, Foundry, Factory and Office; by C. Hoare	3 12
The Unseen Universe, or Physical Speculations of a Future State; by B. S. Trail	5 12
Barton's Modern World	3 12
The R-ed of the World being the Narrative of a Journey over the High Plateau of Thibet to the Russian frontier; by Lieut. Col nel T. E Gordon, illustrated	10 12
Wildfire, a collection of Erratic Essays; by C. J. Dunphie	4 12
Handbook to the Special Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus for 1876	2 0
Osborn's Islam under the Arabs	3 8
A Rat with Three Tails; by Mary A. Lewis	3 4
The District of Bakarganj, its History and Statistics; by H. Beveridge	13 4
Hoskins' Clerk of Works, a vade mecum for all engaged in the superintendence of building	1 4
Goodfellow's Merchants' and Shipmasters' Ready Calculator	5 0
Willing to Die, a novel; by J. S. LeFanu	1 4
Clara Levesque; by W. Gilbert	3[illegible] 4
Kaye's Sepoy War, 3 Vols.	3[illegible] 4
Leah a Woman of Fashion; by Mrs. Edwards	3 1
Corfe's Ancient Fragments; by E. L. Hodges	4 12
Leigh's Practical Cotton Spinner	1 8
Olympia, a Romance; by R. E. Francillon	5 12
System of Land Tenure in various countries; by J. W. Probyn	2 4
Modern Spiritualism; by J. N. Mackelyne	6 12
[illegible] True Tale; by the author of	1 4
[illegible]tionary of Contemporaries, new	10 0
Norman Conquest of England, Vols 4 and 5, each	18 4

[illegible]re priced at 10 annas to a shilling.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

[illegible]RE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[illegible]rned as AGENTS for the above Company [illegible]ue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehandise and other Property in Bombay and the Mofussil on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

[illegible]ngs, Bombay.

[illegible]IRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

[illegible]CES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, [illegible]uses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil [illegible]urrent rates.

[illegible]arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promp[illegible]liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE [illegible]RE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... Rs.	10,000,000
[illegible]S TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSU[illegible]ANCE Co., (and re-insurance.) CA[illegible]ITAL ..... ,,	9,000,000
[illegible]E BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., [illegible]CAPITAL ..... ,,	5,000,000
[illegible]HE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... ,,	3,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSU[illegible]RANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSU[illegible]RANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATEL[illegible]OISE MARINE IN[illegible]SURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... ,,	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

[illegible]HERS, Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—CRICKET.

GENTLEMEN engaged to PLAY in the MATCH TO-DAY are requested to be on the ground by 12-30.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary, Cricket.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer PALM are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th June 1876.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
In the Matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT 1866
and
In the Matter of the OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED (in Liquidation).

Let all parties concerned attend before the sitting Judge in Chambers on the 20th day of July 1876, at half-past Ten of the clock in the Forenoon, on the HEARING of an APPLICATION on the part of the Liquidators of the above-named Company, that a CALL to the amount of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE may be made upon the CONTRIBUTORIES of the said Company.—Dated this 26th day of June 1876.

L. H. BAYLEY.

ARDESIR FRAMJEE,
Solicitor for the Liquidators.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY, the 15th proximo, to confirm the following Resolution unanimously adopted in the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY, viz.:—

"That the Capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 3,60,000 to Rs. 7,20,000 by issuing 2,400 New Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 150 per share."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COWASJEE EDULJEE PATELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 29th June 1876.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHITE BURGUNDY, WHITE BORDEAUX, &c. Apply to WM. WATSON & Co., 24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a FLEA-BITTEN GREY ARAB HORSE, broken to Saddle and Harness. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a High Caste Handsome Black Arab HORSE, rising 6, as gentle as a lamb, has been ridden by a Lady. Price Rs. 500. Apply to "BETA."

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

BUNGALOW TO LET—The HOUSE No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, lately vacated by E. Moses, Esq. For particulars apply at No. 7, Church Gate Street. Rent moderate.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well-furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A Lady and Gentleman (European), occupying a nice Bungalow, pleasantly situated at Middle Colaba, are desirous of meeting with one or two Gentlemen Boarders. Terms moderate. Stabling accommodation available. Address S., *Gazette*.

WANTED,—A FIRST CLASS COOK may hear of an appointment by forwarding copies of his Testimonials to "H. W." Office of this paper. Salary not less than ONE HUNDRED RUPEES per mensem.

TO STUDENTS for the UNIVERSITIES, BAR, &c.—An English Barrister and a Graduate of an English University prepares Students at his Chambers in the Fort for the Universities, Bar and Solicitor's Examinations. For Terms, &c., address, "B. L.," *Gazette* Office.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming [illegible] from the Fort.

Situation the coolest, most healthy and beautiful in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CHAMPAGNES, Carte Blanche, Rs. 30 per doz.
COGNACS, Rouyer Guillet & Co.'s Rs. 15 per doz. pints
Do. Do. Do. Rs. 8 per doz. half-pints
Do. L. Bechade, Rs. 18 per doz.
CLARETS, Do. ,, 8 ,,
Do. G. Prellier & Co.'s St. Julien, Rs 9 per doz.
Do. Do. Lormont, ,, 12 do.
Do. Do. Barsac, ,, 15 do.
Do. Do. Chablis ,, 15 do.

DUTCH (VALKER) BEER, Rs. 4 per doz. qts.
BASS' BEER, (Cameron & Saunders,) Rs. 5-8 per doz. qts.

Apply to
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR & Co. beg most respectfully to announce to their constituents and to the general Public that they have just received from England their first supply of English Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Seeds. They also beg to intimate that they have in stock a large collection of Indigenous Flower and Vegetable Seeds suited for England. New Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

Terms—Cash.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1720.
HEAD OFFICE: No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE valuation of the "With Profit" Series of 1846, for the five years ending 31st December 1875 has just been completed, and the result is to give to the assured a cash Bonus of more than 29 per cent of the premiums paid by them during the last five years, or a corresponding Reversionary Bonus varying in amount according to the age of the life assured. Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a more favourable result than on any previous occasion.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age at Entry.	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	,, 1,000	,, 38 16 0	,, 84 1 0
40	,, 1,000	,, 47 5 0	,, 90 9 0
10	,, 1,000	,, 65 15 0	,, 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation, and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.

The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has effected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.

The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.

Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,
COACH BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1840.

S. & Co. respectfully call attention to their improved CANOE-SHAPED BAROUCHES, which they had the honor of building for the use of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, &c., &c.

The above style of Barouches are constructed either for large sized Horses or for Arabs. The MINIATURE CANOE BAROUCHE is specially adapted for Arabs, Burmah Ponies, or a single Horse, and are seated comfortable for four persons inside.

Drawings and Estimates submitted for every description of Conveyance including Drays, Landaus, Barouches, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Buggies, &c., &c., &c.

S. & Co. have IN STOCK every description of HARNESS requisites—Plated, Brass and Japanned Buckle Mountings and are in a position to execute Harness to suit any carriage, of the best materials and workmanship. Price Lists forwarded.

SIMPSON & Co.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK
THE SINGER MANUFACTURI[illegible]
COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTI[illegible]
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	,,	25	to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	,,	35	to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	,,	45	to 50

JUST ARRIVED,
ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.
WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and [illegible]	Rs.	27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes		35

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."
Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,
9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

Price List.

SHERRIES.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs.	Pints Per Doz. Rs.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own)	[illegible]	[illegible]
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	...
MOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...
PORTS.		
OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	30 0	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	32 0	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	34 0	...
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	34 0	...
CHAMPAGNES.		
OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	44 0	24 0
Do. Vintage 1868	48 0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d'Ay, extra dry quality	39 0	21 0
Do Do in Magnums	70 0	...
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...
FREMINET ET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)	38 0	21 0
GEISLER'S (India special)	47 0	25 0
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	47 0	25 0
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Tiffin)	27 0	14 0
Do do Magnums	50 0	...
BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.		
ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	15 0	8 8
,, HATEAU LEOVILLE ,,	18 0	10 0
PAUILLAC ,,	16 0	9 0
ST. ESTEPHE ,,	15 0	8 8
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand)	19 0	10 8
SAUTERNE ,,	17 0	9 8
CHATEAU D'QUSY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU TALEYRE	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	26 0	14 0
HATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	28 0	14 0
CHABLIS (Polack Frere's)	16 0	...
CHABLIS (our own)	18 0	10 0
BURGUNDIES.		
POMARD (our own brand)	20 0	10 8
CHAMBERTIN ,,	21 0	11 0
SPARKLING MOSELLE.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE Braunebergen	28 0	16 8
Do do Josephshofer	33 0	18 8
Do do Zeltinger	36 0	20 0
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 0	21 0
CREMANT BLANC	30 0	16 8
STILL MOSELLE.		
ZELTINGER	24 0	...
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...

STILL HOCKS.	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	23 0	..
RODENTHAL	20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0
DEIDSHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	..
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	..
JOHANNISBERGER	38 0	20 0
GEISSENHEIM	24 0	..
DEIDSHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth)	30 0	..
SCHARLACHBERG	32 0	..
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	21 0	..
SPARKLING HOCK.		
SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER	28 0	16 0
,, RUDESHEIMER	33 0	18 8
,, RAUENTHALER	36 0	20 8
,, JOHANNISBERGER	39 0	21 8
MADEIRA.		
FINE OLD E. J. Reserve	32 0	..
MARSALA.		
VIRGIN WINE (Ingham's) highly recommended by the Medical Profession	18 0	..
BRANDIES.		
FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	27 0	..
OUR OWN, * Star	23 0	..
Do do ** Stars	25 0	..
Do do *** Stars	27 0	..
HENNESSY'S * One Star	26 0	...
Do. ** two Stars	30 0	...
Do. *** three Stars	32 0	...
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star	25 8	...
Do * one Star Flask	13 8	...
Do ** two Stars	27 0	...
Do *** three ,,	30 0	...
L. FURLAUD'S * Star	28 0	...
Do ** Stars	25 0	...
Do *** Stars	27 0	...
Do V.O.S recommended	35 0	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1	35 8	...
Do No. 2	21 0	...
DENNIS MOUNIE'S	25 0	...
MISCELLANEOUS.		
OLD TOM, Swaine Boord & Co.'s	17 0	9 0
HOLLAND GIN, Large and Small Flasks	25 8	15 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat's	14 8	8 0
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	21 0	..
RUM, Jamaica	21 0	..
ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils)	30 0	..
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle	7 0	3 12
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle	6 0	3 12
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...	30 0
ORANGE BITTERS	20 0	..
BITTERS GHONDINI	20 0	...
GINGER WINE, best	16 0	8 8
CURACAO, WYNAND & FOCKINKS, finest	40 0	25 0
MARACHINO or ZARA do do	40 0	..
CHERRY BRANDY	18 0	9 0
VICHY MINERAL WATERS	12 0	...
OLIVE OIL, Finest, (Pearnol's)	12 0	...
VICHY LOZENGES per Box	1 8	
HAVANNAH CHEROOTS Semiramis per box 100	7 0	...
ALE AND STOUT.		
BASS' ALE, Bottled by H Stone & Co.	6 0	4 0
GUINNESS' 5 X STOUT, Bottled by our London Firm, in stone bottles	6 0	...
Do do do by E & J Burke, &c.	6 0	4 0

NOTICES.

ON MODERATE CHARGES.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and CHRONOMETERS REPAIRED AND CLEANED, AT THE UNDERMENTIONED ESTABLISHMENT. BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE
WATCHMAKER.
ESTABLISHED 1852.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. S.—Repairs of every descript on of Jewellery executed with careful and

…minimum …rday last. The …not look one on …xpected, but that …ssured, since the …ote account. The Bills …15 lakhs, the Credit ac… …vate deposits declined 2½ …rom which has to be de… …of decrease in the Loans, to …blic demand for the week. The …creased 32 lakhs, and the Invest… …eased 5 lakhs, the whole giving an …y 2 lakhs in the Cash, which then stood …cent. of the Liabilities.

…port trade of this place remains in a very de… …state, and, apparently, nothing but a very …restriction on the quantities shipped from …will pull it straight again. Exports are ex… …the season advances and as exchange drops. …becoming important, and sold again to-day at …rates. Silk is wanted, and prices considerably up …rom the lowest point; but there is little at market, the late hand having been a short one.

The News of the last Wednesday's sale of Council Bills took everyone here by surprise, and has given such a shock to exchange as will be difficult to get over. The rates obtained by Government went from 1-7⅞ to 1-7½, the general average for the two Presidencies being almost exactly 1-7⅞, and the total amount issued £700,000. The Secretary of State is, therefore, showing a weaker hand the lower the rate goes. At first he suspended the drawings for a time; then he reduced the amounts and imposed limits; now he takes what he can get. No wonder, then, that, for the last two days, almost an exchange panic has prevailed, the more so as silver continues to run down in price in Europe. It is a most unfortunate circumstance that Council Bills and silver should be competing with each other so strongly in the present emergency. If one or the other could be taken off the market for a time, the new position of silver, as a precious metal, would be more clearly got at; but, as it is at present, one is reacting upon the other, and knocking down the value of both at a more than natural rate. Very little of the new finds of American silver has yet come on the markets of Europe. What is the reason of this if they are actually in existence? And what about the old mines, which must for centuries have been making huge profits (of which no one ever heard), provided they can afford to go on working now? The German demonetization of silver, taking place simultaneously with the glowing accounts from America, is coming to be more generally appreciated as the real cause of present mischief; and it is very probable a great part of the loss and anxiety sustained by mercantile men here would have been avoided had Council Bills been stopped for a year, even though that would have enabled the Germans to get better prices for their silver.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling opened with weakness, the Banks declining to sell till news of the Council Bills should arrive, but buying freely at 1-8 7/16 and 1-8⅝. The rate completely broke down the next day, and, with exception of some Telegraphic Transfer, at 1-7⅞, remitters took nothing until Saturday, when six months' sight Bank bills were sold to a very moderate extent at 1-7⅞; to-day, a still gloomier feeling possessed the Market, a few six months' bills having been got with difficulty at 1-7⅞, and Demand bills at 1-7 5/16. Documents dropped at once to 1-8, on receipt of the Council Bill telegram, and kept pretty steady there up to Saturday, when business ensued at 1-7 15/16, and to-day at 1-7½. 1-7 13/16, and, it is said, even 1-7¾. There have been scarcely any Credits offering; to-day a few were sold at 1-7½ and 1-7 11/16. The Market is a good deal out of joint, and this afternoon's quotations are as under:—

Bank telegraphic transfer	1s. 7¾d.	nominal.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7¾d.	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7⅞d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7 9-16d.	
Credits and clean private paper, 6 months' sight	1s. 7 11-16d.	
Document bills do	1s. 7 13-16d.	

Francs.—Business has been done in document bills at f.2-10 three months', and f.2 12 six months' sight, but the quotations are now only f.2-08 and f.2-10 respectively.

Bombay.—A good amount of business has again been done in sixty day bank bills at 99, and some demand at 99-14.

China.—No business is going on, pending the Opium Sale, and the rate remains nominally 224 for thirty day paper.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Since reduction of the Bank rate, a good deal more life is visible in shares, a buying feeling spreading through the market. Business is gradually increasing, and would be greater than it is but for holders of scrip standing out for stiffer rates.

Government Securities have had another upward run, but a reaction has ensued, as it did last week, and the market now looks heavy. Four per cents advanced from 1 up to 1½ premium—a large business done—dropping thereafter gradually to 1½ premium. Four-and-a-halfs have been dealt in to a moderate extent at from 1⅛ to 1⅜ and back again to 1½ per cent. premium. Five and-a-halfs have gone from 3⅛ to 3⅜ premium, and

4 per cents	101½
4½ do.	103½
5½ do.	108½

Bank Shares have strengthened, especially Bengals, which are in good request, and the price, from 705 last week, has now risen to 715. Nationals have been repeatedly dealt in at 110, and there has again been business in Agras at 104.

Tea Shares are becoming more active again, and the tendency is towards a further advance nearly all round, still without any appearance of speculative inflation. Takvars have been much asked for, and buyers have had to give from 124 to 127 to get them; East Indias have also improved, going at from 79 to 81; others are steady, or slightly better. Durrung 77 and 78; Springside 113; Burkola 102; Kunchunpore 83 and 82; Soom 95 to 101; Balasun 105; Central Cachar 152 Gd 150; Eastern Cachar 150, ex-dividend; Monacherra contributories 76; and Mothola contributories 160.

Spinning Mill Shares keep wonderfully flat, considering the improving nature of their business; but buyers got so severely bitten last year, they are exercising an excess of caution now. Barnagores have been sold at 80, Howrahs at 73, Fort Glosters at 65⅞ Gd Goosery at 214, Bowreahs at 88 and 85½, and Dunbars at 75 and 76.

Coal Shares are represented in the week's list by Raneegunges only, which have had a smart recovery, in consequence of the completion of the arrangement for purchase of the Kurburbalee property, believed to be a very valuable field for mining. The capital of the Company is to be increased by 3 lakhs, but only Rs. 75,000 will have to be placed with the public, the remainder being taken by the vendors of the above named property, in addition to half a lakh in cash. Prices of shares have rebounded to 85, from 75 a week ago, but they will have to go still much higher before the new capital will be subscribed for outside.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam continue to advance, prices from 530 to 537½ having been paid during the week.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE MAGNOLIA, 1,082 tons, Captain J. B. T. Carter, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE COUNTY OF FORFAR, 996 tons, Captain J. Stewart will sail to-day for Koongerpolder, with a cargo of 29,382 cwts linseed.

THE HALL LINE *s. s.* CHILDWALL HALL, 1,361 tons, Captain Frank Putt, will sail to-day for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and Mr B. Hozaltine, as a passenger.

THE SHIP JANE LAW 1,273 tons, Captain Williams Roberts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (February 26th), with a cargo of 1,884 tons coals The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

MESSRS RUBATTINO CO.'s *s. s.* SUMATRA, 1,382 tons, Captain C. G Cabaora, will sail to-day for Genoa &c, via the Suez Canals, with a general cargo; and the following passengers:—For Genoa, Mr and Mrs F A Shaw, Mr S E. J Clarke.

THE P. L. S. N. CO.'s *s. s.* CALCUTTA, 500 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Williams, Mr. Keill, and seventeen deck passengers.

THE *s. s.* PALM, 1,379 tons, Captain G. Pearse arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (May 26) calling at Malta and via the Suez Canal, with one native passenger, and the following cargo:—40,000 bricks, 480 packages cottons, 50 packages twist, 2 packages woolens, 18 packages Lathery, 1 package yarn, 21 packs, es earthen ware, 5 packages glassware, 50 tar, and some packages merchandise hardware, and some packages for transhipment for Kurrachee, will be carried in same bottom. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
30	Calcutta (s)	Sha.	Bussorah, June 14.
	Palm (s)	Pearse	Liverpool, May 26.
	Jane Law	Robertson	Liverpool, Feb 26.
	Dalgetor	Erskine	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
30	Ajofar	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Nizam (s)	Barlow	Southampton.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday: Steamer Sumatra, Caboara, to Genoa &c.
Steamer Childwall Hall, Putt, to Liverpool.
Barque Magnolia, Carter, to Rangoon.
Barque County of Forfar, Stewart, to Koongerpolder.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
26	Markma (s)	Ballanting.....London, May 21.
	C. of Carthage (s)	Barrett .....Liverpool, May 26.

DEPARTURE.

June.		
26	Queen Anne (s)	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
28	Paten (s)	.... Bombay.
	Henry Miller	.... Masulipatam.

DEPARTURE.

June.		
27	Moran (s)	.... London.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dend.	Banks.	Cash Rates 16 Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
30,000	100	all	5p.c.t	Agra Bank	102
12,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
40,000	500	all	5p.c.	Bank of Bombay New	720
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.c.t	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	300
40,000	2211	all	6p.c.t	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	900	all	5 p.c.t	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	103
40,000	250	all	...	Oriental Bank	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	1,250	all	50 p.c.t	Alexandra Spinning	1,240
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,695
300	2,000	all	..	Bhownugur M. & P. Co.	1,550
300	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Bombay United	1,205
400	160	150	10*	Broach Mills	160
900	1,000	all	60	Bellary	870
158	500	all	65 p.c.	Bersr Company (New)	525
1,000	350	all	45 p.c.	Indian Press Co.	350
400	250	all	24 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	95
468	1,500	all	75 p.c.	Carwar Co.	2,3
220	250	all	...	Coomads Press Co.	15
300	1,500	all	1700 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	3,300
300	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	150
252	1,000	all	180 p.c.	East India Press Co.	960
150	2,500	all	Rs.30	Fort Press Co.	1,050
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Franji Cowarji Press Company	300
330	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co.	370
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	410
3,125	400	350	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Gin Mfg Co.	340
900	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co.	540
300	500	750	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	440
800	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	800xl
450	1,000	..	125p.c*	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* Per share, for the year.

RAILWAY COMPANIE

...	£20	318	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	275
DEBENTURES	£20	10	14	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	195
	£20	6	7	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	2	13	do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£16	19	6	do.	Do. New Shares	295

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 24th June, 1876,

Open 1,278¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	79,813	12	0
Merchandize	2,50,407	0	0
Telegraph	517	0	0
Municipal Trains	390	0	0
Total Rs.	3,31,027	12	0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,278¾ miles. Total Rs. 2,51,839 8 7

Increase 79,197 3 5

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 27th June, 1876:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	1,14,56,813	6	3
Other Deposits	73,72,343	12	7
Cash Credits	2,56,080	3	6
Post Bills	3,222	15	0
Reserve Fund	4,31,250	0	0
Rs.	2,45,16,810	5	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	1,30,62,940	2	3
Govt. Securities	26,37,280	12	0
Loans	27,32,038	8	3
Account of Credits	3,86,493	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	31,86,593	5	11
Dead stock	2,71,566	3	0
Bills of Exchange	12,11,679	13	5
Due by other Banks	5,74,918	0	0
Rs.	2,45,16,810	5	4

…L NOTICES.

…OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

…the 1st June, the following revised arrangements in re… …to the closing of the Inland Mails will come into force:— …The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office, will be abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined Table.

A Post Office will be established at the Borse Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail close at the General Post Office, will be received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Latest hour for Posting

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N.W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Sconee, Deesa, and S.M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4-30 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Poona, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S.E. Line of the G.I.P. Railways far as Poona for Urun and Panwel	2-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...

Registered letters and bangly parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 29th June 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·619
Temperature of the Air	84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79 5
Dew Point	77·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·822
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	5·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	88·0
Minimum do. do	79·8
General Direction of wind	SSE, W, WNW, ESE, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	189
Fall of Rain	0·41 inches.
Total fall during month	12·57 "
" " " year	19·58 "
Additions fall up to 2 p.m. of the 30th	0·09 "

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Prices Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	"	0	4 0

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DASAI—June 19th, at Sukkur, Upper Sind, Meherbase, the daughter of F. R. Dasai, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Sukkur Division, aged 1 year, 6 months and 21 days.

WAIT—June 27th, at Bhownugur, Kattiawar, J. H. Wait, Esq., C. E., son of Rev. William Wade Wait, aged 29.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KING—June 24th, at 15, Dum-Dum, the wife of W. H. King, of a son.

NEWTON—June 25th, at Kuntsford House, Mussoorie, the wife of Ernest Agustus Newton, Pleader, High Court, N. W. P., of a son.

READ—June 26th, at Calcutta, the wife of Edward Read, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CARTER—June 26th, at Twining Ganj Factory, Buxar, of convulsions and diarrhœa during teething Judia Ethel, the beloved infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Carter.

GOLDIE—June 25th, at Banda, James Barri Bulstrode, the dearly loved son of Captain and Mrs. Goldie, aged 1 year and 2 months.

LAUGHARNE—June 24th, at Dagshai, Gwendoline, infant daughter of Montague Laugharne, Lieutenant R. E., and Florence his wife, aged 2 months and 20 days.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1876.

A CORRESPONDENT in Upper Sind confirms our report that Major Sandeman's post had been attacked and the correspondence stolen. When the news first reached the nearest post stage, a small force went out to look for the robbers, and near the scene of the attack they found three men whom they suspected. They fired upon these three men and killed them. Unfortunately it transpired afterwards that the men who were shot were unoffending travellers belonging to the Murree tribe, although not belonging to Murrees actually living in the Murree Pass; they belonged to the Dehra Gazee Khan districts. Of course compensation will have to be given to their families, who in that part of the world are always easily consoled for the loss of their nearest and dearest relatives by the presentation to them of a sum averaging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50, according to the status of the deceased. The compensation, therefore, which will have to be made is not likely to affect the rate of exchange. Up to the time of receiving our latest advices, the last post had not been found, and probably it is now exercising the wits of some of the Khelat mountaineers. It is said to be probable that the Commander-in-Chief will visit Khelat in the cold season, though what the escort will do is a matter of conjecture as forage for horses and supplies for men are not procurable to any great extent during that season. It is probable that Major Sandeman's Mission will return to Kurrachee about August, but of course this movement depends upon circumstances. The report of the attack on the Khan's army by the Sirdar's men is correct, though the loss sustained by the Khan's troops in forcing their way through the Pass was but small.

The heat now in Mustang is very severe and Major Sandeman has already suffered from the influences of the weather. He has been laid up with an attack of fever, but on the 16th of last month, he was, we are glad to say, convalescent.

NOTHING can better illustrate the inefficiency of the system of governing India by proxy—by a Secretary of State for India who knows very little of the people and the country—than the reference that has been made to a Home Committee to consider the Currency Question for this country. The first great disadvantage of the Government of India by proxy consists in relieving the men who are paid for governing the country in the country of their fair share of responsibility. In the matter of the currency our Indian statesmen, if we have any, seem to regard the monetary crisis as something that does not fall strictly within their province, and they have been looking with expectation for a solution of the difficulty from England and are consequently not themselves prepared to suggest measures of relief. Doubtless the Government of India were taught to expect great things from the Finance Committee that had been appointed in London, and as a consequence, perhaps, the members of Government in this country did not care to give themselves much trouble about so small a matter. Doubtless too, Lord Lytton hoped to receive a report from this London Committee the recommendations of which he would be required to carry out, and when that report reached Simla all would be well. The new measures would be published, trade would be relieved, the currency of the country would be rescued from its present debasement, and the people of India would approach the Vice-regal throne with addresses of congratulation and loyalty.

We are almost justified in assuming that the Government of India left the whole matter connected with the currency to the London Finance Committee, for up to the present moment Lord Lytton has made no sign that he intends to stir a finger in the matter. But alas! for blighted hopes, the London Committee knows not what to recommend, and are very much in the position of the tinker who, "Bless you! had no story to tell." The London Committee has failed us, and we have now to fall back upon the Secretary of State, who, by this time, must be very little wiser than the London Committee. Now, what are we to expect from Lord Salisbury? It will hardly do for his Lordship to tell Lord Lytton that as the people of England, including the tailors of Tooley Street, are unable to find any remedy for a debased Government currency the best thing the people of India can do is to "grin and bear it." Such a despatch might bring Mr. Disraeli's Government into ridicule or contempt, and it will, of course, not be sent. But will Lord Salisbury sit down and do nothing? Surely not. His Lordship will just do the thing he should have done six months ago: he will write to Lord Lytton to appoint an Indian Committee, or he will ask the Government of India to suggest the measures they would recommend.

It will require a great effort on the part of such a Secretary of State as Lord Salisbury to confess that he has reached the end of his lether and can find no remedy for the debasement of the currency; and it will be still more disagreeable to his Lordship to ask the Government of India to indicate the remedy. But what is to be done? The Currency Question cannot be left where the London Committee have left it, for the debasement is progressing and nobody can tell where it will stop. The currency that is affected is a Government currency, and to the fall extent to which this country has commercial dealings with countries that have adopted a gold currency, to the same extent is this country suffering, and relief must be had. We say relief must be had, because it can be had. Other countries have secured the relief that India now seeks, and India can and must

Government and the people of India more than it would have cost if timely measures had been taken to prevent the debasement of the currency, and the loss that will be incurred on this score must be debited to a shortsighted Government—to Government by proxy, in fact. For assuredly if India was governed by a Government wholly and practically responsible we do not doubt that measures would long ago have been adopted for maintaining the rupee at its normal value. Government would itself be the first to be ashamed of the debasement of its currency and the first to seek for a remedy. Between Government in England and Government in India the people of this country know not where to look for help. And it is a fact, that during the many months that this currency mischief has been going on, the commercial classes in India have not known to whom they should apply for assistance. The London Committee has ended its labours in a bottle of smoke, and yet nobody knows to whom petitions should be sent. The Indian Chambers of Commerce are, we may presume, waiting to be asked for their advice before offering it. But who is to ask it, and when it is to be asked nobody knows. Practically the currency debasement has reached the fabulous amount of 25 per cent., for we can fairly see before us an exchange rate of one and six pence for the rupee. A debasement to this extent may not be sufficient to put Lord Salisbury on his mettle, and if this be the case we should like to know whether a one-shilling rate would spoil his Lordship's breakfast.

We hear nothing about the currency from Simla. The good people in that mountain retreat are apparently too busy with local sanitary matters to give a thought to anything so unworthy as a currency debasement. The Government of India fixes its own salaries by law, and pays its own travelling expenses by certified bills, and nothing less than the exchange of a shilling for a rupee appears to be likely to rouse that Government to take spontaneous action to cure the currency disease. Besides, are not the Government of India warned by the misunderstanding with Lord Northbrook, to do nothing in which the Secretary of State may be interested without orders from home? If it were not for this form of government by proxy, we should feel disposed strongly to censure the Government of India for its indifference to the Currency Question. As it is we can only say that [illegible] cial crisis, which is in[illegible] small trader, and placin[illegible] man of small means, is di[illegible] vernment and requires imm[illegible]

We purposely refrain fro[illegible] means that are within the re[illegible] for repairing the existing an[illegible] Our correspondence column[illegible] teemed with letters filled with [illegible] the best men have not yet spoke[illegible] they have reserved their sugg[illegible] proper time and place to offer [illegible] to the Government of India [illegible] Government may choose to a[illegible] And these are men whose exper[illegible] currency of this country en[illegible] opinion to the greatest weight[illegible] members of Government. Let a Fin[illegible] mittee be nominated in this countr[illegible] Lytton's Government is not prepared[illegible] to suggest and carry out remedial meas[illegible] although a London Committee has fail[illegible] commend anything for the improvement[illegible] Indian currency, we are strongly of [illegible] that local knowledge and experience w[illegible] of the greatest assistance to the Governm[illegible] India in this emergency, and that a [illegible] solution of the difficulty will be arrive[illegible] On this side of India we have some first c[illegible] names for such a Committee, but lest our s[illegible] gestion should not be acted upon—and the ut[illegible] silence of Lords Salisbury and Lytton makes [illegible] fear that our double-barrelled Government hav[illegible] not yet realized the views to its full extent—we [illegible] will refrain from giving publicity to the names [illegible] that occur to us. It seems natural enough that [illegible] the causes of a debased silver currency may be [illegible] best known in a great financial centre like [illegible] London, but it is just as natural that the [illegible] remedies for that debasement will be best [illegible] understood in the country where it prevails—[illegible] where the shoe pinches, in fact.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to "Exile's" letter in your issue of the 26th instant, there surely cannot be very many men now in the country who have not taken *general leave in India* between 10th November 1868 and 1st July 1871. All these come within the terms of the alleged decision of the Indian Council on Colonel Boisragon's petition. In fact, every one who may have taken a single day in excess of *privilege leave*, in any year between the above two dates, will have had the opportunity afforded him of electing for the original 1868 Rules, and of thus securing 2s. for every rupee when on furlough in England. Those who have not taken any leave beyond privilege leave, between the two dates above given, will be excluded; and their case does appear a hard one. But they cannot be many, and it is "numbers" which tell in a petition unfortunately.—Yours, &c.

CARPE DIEM.

INFORMATION GIVEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to decide the bet your correspondent "F. T." gives in your to-day's issue concerning the origin of coal.

The conversion of the organic substance wood or vegetable matter into the rock called coal is a fact beyond dispute, as one examination of the composition of carboniferous substances clearly shows that coal consists of the same constituents as the organic substance wood. It is also believed that in the ash of coal there is an infinitesimal *mixture* of vegetable and earthy substances, and that coal containing earthy matter cannot be formed from compact wood without previous decay having taken place. This decay converts the vegetables into "moss" which is drifted as a kind of vegetable mud, and when mixed with earthy matter, deposited under water in the place where we now find it as coal.

This explanation, as far as I was able to offer it, has been gathered from the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and I hope it will decide the bet in favour of the gentleman who holds that coal is of vegetable origin.

JUNIUS.

Fort, 30th June.

THE SUPPOSED INSOLVENT MEMBER OF THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to a letter which appears in the *Bombay Gazette* of this day, headed "A Peculiar Insolvent," I beg to refer you to Section IX. of Act III of 1872, providing that no person shall continue to be a member of the Municipal Corporation who during the term of his appointment becomes a bankrupt or insolvent; and to inform you that your correspondent has misled you inasmuch as the paragraph in the *Times of India* of the 28th instant, quoted by him, gives the name of the "fraudulent insolvent" as that of "Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy," whilst your correspondent misquotes the name as that of "Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee." Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee has asked me to address you officially in order that he may not suffer in the opinion of his constituents, and to add that he has neither applied for the benefit of the Act nor contemplated taking any step that would involve a resignation of his appointment on the Corporation.—Yours, &c.,

THE CLERK TO THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.
Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 30th June.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our client, Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, has brought to our notice the letter published in your to-day's issue, headed "A Peculiar Insolvent—a Member of the Corporation" and signed "Turn Him Out," and we are instructed by him to inform you, that the insolvent whose petition was dismissed was quite a different person from our client, and that the statement which you have published is calculated to do injury to our client's reputation and is false and malicious. We believe it to be quite possible that you were misled in publishing the letter in question, and request you in your next issue to put in a statement to the effect, that our client has been wrongfully identified with the individual referred to in your correspondent's letter. At the same time we have to ask you to give us the name of the person who sent to you the said correspondence for publication to be made use of in such wise as our client may be advised.—Your s truly,

TYABJEE & SAYANI,
Attorneys at Law.

Dated this 30th day of June 1876.

*** Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani are perfectly correct in believing that a similarity in names misled us as well as others in this instance. Their client, Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, is well known as a respectable merchant and citizen, and we regret that the wrongful identification, even though accidental, should have by an oversight appeared in our columns. Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee's character needs no vindication.—ED. *B. G.*

THE VALUE OF SILVER AND SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is only one thing that is certain about the value of silver and that is that it is falling steadily from day to day. In my opinion its value will continue to fall, and I see no reason why it should not go as low as 35 or 40. It is now at little over 50. If it be true, as has been stated, that the metal can be raised at the mines in Nevada at a cost of 1s. 6d. per ounce, silver being only a merchantable article just as cotton or any other article of trade is, the laws that regulate the value of all articles of trade must be in force equally in the case of silver. Those who have silver mines can get, at the rates above quoted, an enormous profit on their produce, and that they have already realised. Silver, therefore, we may anticipate, will be brought to market regularly in large quantities and the price will naturally fall till the cost of production and the ordinary profits in all mercantile transactions are reached, just the same as in the production of cotton, in its raw state as it is called. A greater demand for silver than now exists may arise when the value of the metal is below that of the best plated goods, which now take the place of silver, and silver may come into general use; but as no country now wants silver the demand for it has fallen off, whilst its production has increased and, from the large supplies there are in America, must continue to increase. The question which should be considered is what are the agents at work which may prevent the value of silver from falling still lower? I really can find none except the one I have just stated, that people may use silver where now they have plated goods in their houses. But before they do this, silver, I reckon, must fall to about 35 or 40, which would bring the rupee down to about 1s. pence. Indeed, if we take the cost of production of silver and the enormous supplies in the mines said to be practically limitless, and in addition take note of the quantities being constantly thrown on the European markets by European Governments, the man who thinks that silver will retain its former value of 60d. per ounce must wilfully close his eyes to the most obvious facts. If the Government of India take no steps to get rid of silver as a standard of value in this country, it may cost one and a half millions here before very long to place one million in London. There can be no doubt whatever that the crisis has arrived and that steps must be taken without delay to change the standard of value in India.

The following method has occurred to me as likely to effect the purpose. I may say here, parenthetically, that I think the imposition of a duty on the import of silver quite absurd; it would be [illegible] the 5 per cent. duty on raw cotton [illegible] Northbrook's tariff imposed last Aug[illegible] difference, that the raw cotton there[illegible] likely to come here but silver is, [illegible] nothing should be done to intef[illegible] tion. In order to change th[illegible] silver to gold in India [illegible] market value of a tol[illegible] should be ascertai[illegible]

AURICULAR CONFESS[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY G[illegible]

SIR,—The announcement said to have be[illegible] Sunday last by the Reverend Father Luke [illegible] the effect that the Reverend Cowley Father[illegible] resolved to make another effort to introduce the "[illegible] ment" of auricular confession amongst their congr[illegible] It seems to have created considerable alarm [illegible] excitement. Several indignant letters have appeared [illegible] upon the subject in the columns of one of your [illegible] corporaries, as I dare say many others have been [illegible] consigned to your waste-paper basket. The [illegible] subject forms the prevailing topic [illegible] some social circles at present in point of [illegible] "sensation" in Tattoy and the depreciated [illegible] rupie. It was expected that the matter would [illegible] thoroughly gone into by the Reverend Cowley Fathers at their annual meeting of their congregation [illegible] Malegon last night, and there was no doubt [illegible] attendance in consequence of this expected [illegible] for a short time out the rooms were so densely [illegible] with the perspiring audience that I [illegible] others were obliged to leave before the proceedings had terminated. In the absence of the Reverend Father Luke Bletzger, such was the only result I heard, he only alluded to the matter of confession by relating a very amusing story of an [illegible] who made her 1st confession at the [illegible] eighty and who, in coming out of the confessional, picked up a small piece of paper containing the words "Christ has washed all my sins away. She exclaimed "That's just my case!" And the Reverend Father described, in very affecting terms, the [illegible] emotion left by this old woman at the [illegible] confidence. The relation of this affecting incident [illegible] and scarcely, however, be termed a complete [illegible] the views of the Reverend Fathers upon the subject of confession. The announcement having been made before the advent of our new and [illegible] Bishop, we are informed, [illegible] of God himself," is [illegible] can be very little doubt that [illegible] confession will soon [illegible] adopted practically [illegible] We like [illegible]

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MAJOR SANDEMAN.

ALLAHABAD, 30TH JUNE.

MUSTANG, 12TH JUNE.—Major Sandeman has been suffering from fever; consequently the negotiations with the Khan of Khelat have been delayed for a short time.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERVIA.

LONDON, 29TH JUNE.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Derby, replying to Lord Granville, said that though Servia had not made an open declaration of war, he did not entertain any hope of its avoidance.

OBITUARY.—Harriet Martineau.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

LONDON, 30TH JUNE.

In the House of Commons last evening, replying to a question of Mr. Lowe, Lord George Hamilton said that a despatch of the Marquis of Salisbury to the Governor-General of India in Council, embodying proposals for the mitigation and prevention of the recurrence of a block in promotion in the Covenanted Civil Service of India was before the Council, and would be forwarded to India in a few days.

A PRACTICAL DECLARATION OF WAR BY THE SERVIANS.

BELGRADE, 29TH JUNE.

Prince Milan, accompanied by the Servian Ministers, has left here to join the army on the frontier. The Bishops have also started to bless the troops.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 29TH JUNE.

Mr. Tilden has been nominated a Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

LONDON, 29TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull. Sorts unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 43d.

The Manchester Market has been very dull.

Exchange on India..... 1s. 7¾d.

3 per cent. Consols for account 94

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 105

Bar Silver 50½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ....£16 375,000.... Dec. £62 500

Bills Discounted ....£17,126.000.... Inc. £187.500

Bullion ..... £30,090,000 .... Inc. £500 000

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities, ... £55½

The sum of £174,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

WEATHER REPORTS.—30TH JUNE.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind N., thermometer 76. Fall of rain 2 inches 35 cents.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather wet and squally, wind S. W. 4 to 6, thermometer 78, barometer 29·91. Fall of rain 5 inches 2 cents.

MANGALORE, 8·10 A.M.—Wind W. S. W., S. W. W., thermometer max. 79, min. 8. Fall of rain 4 inches 75 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W., thermometer 91, barometer 29·73.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast raining, wind N. E. & W. light, thermometer 81. Fall of rain 7 inches 63 cents.

We regret very much to learn that the last mail has brought the news of the death of Dr. Martin Haug, which sad event took place on June the 2nd in Switzerland where the deceased scholar had gone for the benefit of his health. Many of our readers will remember that Dr. Haug for about six years was Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies in the old Poona College, and it is acknowledged by all that from his arrival in this country dates the general [illegible] study of the sacred languages of both Hindus and Parsees. Being a scholar of high reputation when he came to India, he devoted himself with his usual energy and enthusiasm to the study of the ancient Hindu and Zoroastrian religions, the first results of which he gave to the world in his "Essays on the Sacred Language, Writings, and Religion of the Parsees," and in his edition and translation of the Aitareya-brahmans. Broken in health, he returned to Germany in the beginning of 1866 and was almost immediately afterwards appointed Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Munich, an appointment which was specially created for him and which he held up to the time of his death. During the last ten years of his life, Dr. Haug was engaged in writing a history of the Hindu and Parsee religions, and in preparing for the press a translation of the sacred writings of the Zoroastrians. He also wrote several essays on matters connected with the sacred writings of the Hindus, and published together with Dastoor Hoshang Jamasp, two valuable glossaries, and an edition and translation of the Arda Viraf. Oriental Philology has lost in Dr. Haug one of its brightest ornaments, and we do not exaggerate when we say that for the study of Zend his loss will be irreparable.

The dishonour of Juggernauth is removed, for we read in the *Englishman* that the Lieutenant Governor has instructed the Magistrate of Hughli, by telegraph, to allow the car of Juggernath at Mohesh to be drawn with proper precautions for safety.

In addition to the quantities of gold and silver mentioned yesterday, the P. and O. Co's. s.s. Nizam, which left yesterday with the overland mails, took out three boxes of gold bars and coins, valued at Rs. 3,30,500, for London, despatched by Mr. Morarjee Mooljee.

We read in a Madras paper that Surgeon-Major Francis Day has had an extension of six months on duty to enable him to complete his work on Indian Fishes. It is expected that he will return to Madras in October next and take up his appointment as Principal Medical Storekeeper, thus displacing Dr. Cooper, the present incumbent.

We learn from a Ceylon paper that some of the clergy at Colombo are preparing to publish on the first of each month, and under the sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese a church paper to be called the *Ceylon Diocesan Gazette*. This periodical is intended for the information of Churchmen on all subjects of local ecclesiastical interest, and is hoped to be the means of spreading information as to the needs of the work in various parts of the Diocese, and to help to promote the welfare and progress of the Church.

Everybody is still full of horror at the notion of the Derby having been won by so rank a foreigner as Kisber. It is felt, however, as some consolation that the horse springs from the English sire Buccaneer, a horse bought years ago for £500 by Lord Portsmouth, who expected to win the Derby with him, and probably would have done so had the horse not been "got at" just before the race. Disgusted with this, Lord Portsmouth gave up racing and sold Buccaneer, who subsequently found his way into Hungary.

The planters of the Wynnad are very anxious to have their district annexed to the Neilgherries, because they do not, they say, get fair treatment in their own district owing to the great preponderance of natives, and they have had several interviews with His Grace the Governor, who is said to be in favour of the change. A few days ago the natives of south-east Wynaad went to Cotacamund to induce the Governor not to yield to the planters' request. Sir W. Robinson is said to favour the native view of the matter, and he acted on the occasion as interpreter. The point has not yet been decided, but a majority of the Council is said to be in favour of the annexation.

The Government of India have sanctioned the issue of ten Snider rifles to each of the twenty-three regiments of native infantry in the Bengal Presidency, who have not already been furnished with such, to enable them to compete with the corps armed with Snider rifles at the army and divisional matches, which will take place in December next. Native regiments will receive Sniders immediately as they become available by British regiments, obtaining their instalments of Martini-Henry rifles; 3,000 short Sniders were said to have been indented on England in October last; but no advice of the date of their supply being forthcoming, the above method of equipping the native infantry regiments with Sniders has been devised.

The Bangalore Spectator publishes the following explanation of the cause of the death of Colonel Macaulay:—"The late Colonel lived in the immediate vicinity of the railway, and it appears to have been his habit for several days, previous to that of his death, to watch the incoming morning train from Madras. It seems that on the 14th instant, he was sitting upon the parapet of a high bridge, between which and the line, there is but a narrow space. The deceased officer, we hear, was also in a feeble state of health at the time, and it is very likely that upon his seeing the train coming with great speed towards him, he was seized with sudden alarm at not being able to effect a retreat backwards, so he made a rapid, but an unavailing move across the railway, which may have given to an on looker the appearance of throwing himself infront of the train."

The Government of India has just ruled that, save for exceptional reasons, expenditure, for which no provision has been made in the estimates of the current year, should not be proposed, and cannot be sanctioned. In the absence of special arrangements, the Government of India will assume that any expenditure proposed is intended to have effect from the beginning of the following financial year, and not earlier. Whenever, therefore, a proposition of this kind is made to the local Government, the fact that provisions has not been made for the desired expenditures in the estimates should be prominently set forth, as well as the particular reasons why it is, nevertheless, considered indispensably necessary that the outlay should be immediately incurred, and should not be postponed to the next financial year. Explanation should also be invariably given why the need for the expenditure was not foreseen in time to obtain sanction for its inclusion in the estimates.

On the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, the bronze medallion of the Royal Humane Society has been awarded to Lance-Corporal Johnson, of the 56th Regiment, for the following gallant act:—While several men of the Royal Artillery and 56th Regiment were waiting for the ferry boat on the landing stage at Kotree, Scinde one of them, Corporal Browne, Royal Artillery, fell into the river Indus, receiving in his fall a cut in the forehead, which rendered him insensible. Seeing this, Corporal Johnson hastily threw off a portion of his clothing and jumped in to the rescue of the drowning man. The river was much flooded and running with great rapidity at the time. After diving several times, Johnson succeeded in grasping Browne and bringing him to the surface; but, in consequence of continued exertions in battling against the current, he became exhausted, fainted, and relaxed his hold. The undercurrent repeatedly drew both men under the water, and Browne was drowned. But for the exertions of two native boatmen Johnson would also have perished.

Regarding the late outbreak in the Lucknow jail, the local paper states that the Chief Commissioner has passed orders on the action of the Superintendent in the recent disturbances in the Lucknow Central Prison. Sir George considers the men's alleged grievances fairly substantiated and condemns the impolitic measure of depriving the prisoners of their *hotahs* as *ultra vires* on the part of the Superintendent. Mr. McReddie's appeal for assistance to the military authorities was, the Chief Commissioner considers, an unnecessary step, because there were no less than 100 armed constables, with ten rounds of ammunition per man, on the spot and under Mr. McReddie's orders, whose loyalty and discipline there was no reason to doubt. Finally, the Chief Commissioner declares his opinion that Mr. McReddie failed in losing his presence of mind at a time when prompt measures were most necessary, for had the outbreak been more than a determined protest against social ostracism through loss of caste, the delay caused by a reference to the military authorities would have been pregnant with disastrous consequences. Fortunately, however, all that the prisoners required was a hearing, and no attempt to break out of the jail was made, nor, as far as can be said, intended. It is said that the Chief Commissioner proposes relieving Mr. McReddie of charge of the Central Prison, unless, perhaps, the censure already awarded will be considered enough to meet the case, without the addition of any further punishment.

The *World*:—"*Apropos* of the Cork election, I heard in Ireland some months ago a charming story about one of the candidates. The gentleman was at the time Mayor of Cork, and it should be premised that he is slightly lame. During the term of his mayoralty a race came off on the river Lea between boat-clubs belonging to the historical and rival cities of Limerick and Cork. Limerick won the day, and tremendous excitement raged in the thoroughfares of the cities. During its height a telegram reached the Mayor of Limerick, purporting to come from the Mayor of Cork, couched in the following terms: 'Your Limerick crew beat us to-day; but for the honour of Cork I hereby challenge you for a stake of 50*l.* to row a measured mile on the river Lea.' Now the Mayor of Limerick had only one arm, and seeing in this message from his cousin of Cork a deliberate insult, he, remembering that the Mayor of Cork was not complete in the matter of legs, furiously penned a telegram to this effect: 'If you want to avenge your disgraceful beating to-day, I'll hop you over Wellesley Bridge for 100*l.*' The Mayor of Cork, it need hardly be said, was perfectly innocent and absolutely ignorant of the despatch of the first telegram, and recognising in this message from Limerick the addition of insult to the injury done to the city of which he was chief magistrate by the ill fortune of the Cork oars, he gratified himself by informing the Mayor of Limerick per telegraph that he was 'a cowardly spalpeen.' The correspondence was subsequently continued by the solicitors of the respective mayors, and took several days to reach an amicable conclusion."

Mr. Sala gossips thus:—"In the recently published and very modest and instructive 'Leaves from my Autobiography,' by the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., the eminent Scottish historiographer, antiquary, and genealogist, there are some very interesting statistics bearing on the sale of the works of Sir Walter Scott. The copyrights were acquired in 1825 by the late Mr. Robert Cadell, and at his death the right passed into the hands of Messrs. Adam and Charles Black. Down to the month of October, 1856, there had been printed of Sir Walter's works 7,967,369 volumes, in which had been used 99,592 reams of paper, weighing 1,245 tons. Mr. Cadell's peoples' editions exhausted 227,631 reams, or 2,848 tons. The gross weight of paper in the original and cheap editions amounted to 4,093 tons, while the sheets used in the entire issue were 106,542,438, which, laid side by side, would form an area of 3,363 square miles. Dr. Rogers, who was acquainted with several members of the family of the illustrious novelist, gives a melancholy summary of his heroic efforts to found a house of 'Scotts of Abbotsford.' Sir Walter's eldest son and successor in the baronetcy, his son Charles, and his two daughters, Mrs. Lockhart and Anne Scott, all died young. Lockhart's sons and his daughter, Mrs. Hope Scott, are gone; but the great grand daughter of the poet, Mary Monica Hope Scott, of Abbotsford, who married, in 1874, the Hon. & Constable Maxwell, and who has a son named Walter, yet survives. *'L'homme propose et Dieu dispose.'"*

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that it is settled that Major-General the Hon. A Hardinge will succeed to the command of the Home District, and that he will vacate his divisional command in India. Arrangements are in progress for the general change of regiments in Great Britain to be carried out during the first week in August, after which it is hoped troops may be able to settle down for the winter, as in the absence of unforeseen circumstances it is not thought that there will be any necessity to disturb any corps until next year. On arrival at Aldershott the 2nd battalion 2nd and 2nd battalion 8th Regiments, it is proposed, shall replace the 1st battalion 15th and 84th Regiments in the organization of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division of the 1st Army Corps, the 1st battalion 19th and the 61st Regiments replacing the 1st battalion 9th and 2nd battalion 10th in the organization of the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, and the 100th Regiment supplying the place of the 47th Regiment among the divisional troops, 2nd Division, 1st Army Corps, for the mobilization. So far has the promise made in Parliament been carried out, that, at the present time, there are not, we understand, on the Half-pay List of Captains, at the outside, more than two dozen eligible officers who would care to be restored to full pay companies, and it is even doubted whether two dozen could be found willing to resume active employment. We only wish that some means could be hit upon by which the list of field officers would be thinned to similar extent. There the number of men kept in enforced idleness is painfully large.

The German travellers, Dr. Radde and Dr. Sievers, have published an account of their journey in the Caucasus last year, in which there is a curious description of a Russian sect called the Duchobory, or "champions of the spirit." This sect was founded in the middle of the last century by a discharged soldier in the Government of Kharkoff. In 1768 the Duchobory openly announced to the authorities at Tamboff that they would not in future make use of any churches, sacred pictures, or religious forms or symbols of any kind whatever, but only "pray to the invisible God." As this sect not only aimed at the destruction of the State Church, but threatened to cause serious disturbances among the people, its members had to suffer much persecution under the Government of the Empress Catherine; and they were so badly treated by the members of the Orthodox faith that they emigrated in a body to the Government of Tauris, where they were permitted by the Emperor Alexander I. to settle in the district of Malotchnaya. Here the Duchobory became very prosperous; and under a ukase of the year 1816, which publicly recognized their blameless life, they were allowed to remain unmolested till 1840 when the Emperor Nicholas ordered them to be sent into Transcaucasia. They are now living in eight settlements on the Turkish frontier. They have no churches, preachers, or forms of prayer; they do not make the sign of the cross, and their only hymns are a series of proverbs, which are transmitted verbally from generation to generation. Their prayer-meetings take place in a private house. They sit down, the men on one side and the women on the other, and sing their hymns either singly or in chorus; after which they bow, shake hands, and embrace each other. The "chief adviser" of the community is now a widow of thirty, named Lukeria Wassilewna Tolmashowa.

The *Pioneer* gives the following gloomy account of the Memorial Church at Cawnpore:—"We hear from Cawnpore that the Memorial Church there is anything but a success from an utilitarian point of view. It is no doubt a handsome building, well-built and striking in design, and may be expected to remain a lasting memorial of the terrible time it is erected to commemorate. The interior is well-finished and has a good effect, but as a place of worship it is lamentably deficient. The construction is so bad, that it will not accommodate more than a couple of hundred people at all comfortably, the galleries and aisles being quite useless. From the former nothing can be either seen or heard, and the occupants would have to do without punkahs, while the aisles are so shut out by the heavy stone pillars as to be practically unoccupied. So bad is the accommodation that the morning military service has to be conducted in the old church, which was, we believe, originally a riding school, but in which there is room for many more than in the more pretentious edifice close by. During this hot weather the heat is described as being quite unbearable, and there being only three doors in the whole body of the church, the want of air makes it almost insupportable. No tatties or thermantidotes are supplied, as we believe there is some bitch between the Public Works and Military Works Departments as to who should pay for them; meanwhile the Church is rendered absolutely a place of danger instead of a place of worship. To crown all the acoustic properties of the building are of the very worst description, and for the first few Sundays the voice of the officiating clergymen was completely lost in the reverberations from the roof. A most disfiguring screen of canvas has now been spread across on a level with the galleries, which to a great extent remedies the evil at the expense of appearance, quite spoiling the view of the church from one end, and giving it an unfinished air. The design would have been an admirable one for a cold climate, and where only a small congregation would assemble; but for a large station like Cawnpore, with its months of great heat, it is as unsuitable a building as could have been designed."

BOMBAY.

STOWAWAYS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, two Seedee men and four Seedee women were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stowing themselves away in the P. and O. steamship Assam without paying their legal fare. They were adjudged guilty and fined Re. 20 each.

TORTURING BULLOCKS.—Oodajee Pandoo and Babajee Balaram, cart drivers, were yesterday fined respectively Rs. 6 and Rs. 3 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for cruelly torturing their bullocks, charged at the instance of Mr. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—John Smith, a seaman of the British ship County of Forfar, was yesterday sentenced to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

A SEAMAN ASSAULTING A CHIEF OFFICER.—A European seaman, named Henry Smith, of the ship Sir John Lawrence, was yesterday sentenced to five weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail, by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, far assaulting Mr. George Crone, the chief officer of that vessel.

THEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.—A Hindoo, named Wubba Govindram, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of stealing a silver watch and silver chain belonging to Vullubdass Juggernath and was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Parsee, residing at Shaik Memon Street, named Nusserwanjee Framjee, attempted to commit suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium on Thursday last. The matter being brought to the notice of the police authorities, he was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he is now reported to be out of danger.

SUICIDE OF MR. J. H. WAIT.—We regret to hear of the death by his own hand of Mr. J. H. Wait, Civil Engineer in the Bhownuggur State. The sad event took place about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult. The deceased had suffered for some months from great depression of spirits. Mr. Wait was highly respected and much beloved by all classes of society at Bhownagur both European and native, and his death has cast the greatest gloom over all. The funeral took place the same evening, and was very largely attended.

THEFT OF COCOA-NUTS.—Three boatmen, named Mona Heerjee, Bawa Shaik Ebrahim and Baba Mahomed Cassum, were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 with theft of five bags of coffee, valued Rs. 300, the property of Jaitha Callianjee, also with instigating and aiding in the commission of theft and embezzlement of the said property, and prisoner No. 3 who is the tindal is charged with theft and fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust the aforesaid property of Jaitha Callianjee entrusted to him for conveyance on board the British ship Walmer Castle on Saturday, the 24th ult. The case stands postponed forhearing to this day.

LIFE OF THE LATE DR. BHAU DAJI.—A correspondent writes to us to enquire:—"What has become of the 'Life of Dr. Bhau Dajee'? Soon after Dr. Bhau's death, his brother, Dr. Narayen, was in communication with Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Khumbatta of our town, one of Dr. Bhau's oldest friends, with a view to work up what materials were available into a short readable memoir of the lamented deceased; but subsequently a communication was received from Dr. Birdwood from England volunteering for the task and it was resolved to place all materials into that gentleman's hand, leaving him all discretion as to their use. Whether the materials have assumed any shape, or how the matter really stands, it would be interesting to ascertain at the present moment. Any one who can satisfy the curiosity of the public on this head will confer a favour."

A "SUITOR" IS NOT A "SON-IN-LAW."—One has heard of highwaymen stopping persons in the road with the demand of "your purse or your life." The mild Hindoo has not the nerve of the European highwayman and he has not been known—pistol in hand—to demand a purse. But with all his milky mildness, he knows how to press for a hard bargain in another shape. For instance, Sir Charles Sargent had yesterday before him at the High Court a mild Hindoo as a plaintiff, who appeared to have presented to the defendant in the case the modest alternative of a vexatious law suit or the hand of his daughter in marriage. Having been disappointed in becoming his son-in-law, he became his persecutor in an expensive law suit. The parties were Jairaz Macoondjee *vs.* Nathoo Walljee, who have had money transactions between them, the result of which was that Nathoo was a debtor, to Jairaz for a large amount. It seems Nathoo was not in a position to discharge the liability, when Jairaz proposed for the hand of Nathoo's daughter in marriage, conveying a gentle hint at the same time that, if he succeeded in his love, he should waive the claim for money. Unfortunately for Nathoo, he did not consent to the family arrangement, and Jairaz forthwith filed a suit against him in the High Court, which was heard some time ago before Sir Charles Sargent. His Lordship in giving judgment in the case yesterday, alluded twice to the probability that if Nathoo had accepted the plaintiff as his son-in-law, he should not have had the suit filed and the decree recorded against him. As it was, however, the Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,897, with interest and costs. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomonjee, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant appeared in person.

PILGRIMS.—Crowds of pilgrims from Bombay and intermediate places continue to arrive in Poona by the mixed train which reaches this station about 4 P. M. They remain all night at the dhurumsala and then go on to Sholapore by the morning "mixed" about 7 o'clock. We hope strict sanitary precautions will be taken at this time.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE LATE REV. W. K. MITCHELL.—We regret to hear by this mail of the death of the Rev. W. Kinnaird Mitchell, son of the late Rev. James Mitchell, for many years Senior Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland at Poona. Mr. Kinnaird Mitchell came out as a Missionary of the same Church, and was for some years stationed at Poona until compelled by impaired health from sun-stroke to return to Scotland. Mr. Mitchell laboured at Cluny in Aberdeenshire after his return home, but he never fully recovered his health again. His death was caused by inflammation of the lungs. He was an excellent and consistent labourer in the work of Christ, and has left the savour of a good name which is better than precious ointment.—*Id.*

THE HUNT RACES.—A Committee of owners and stewards assembled last week to settle on the preliminaries connected with the Hunt Races. Gibbet Hill has been decorated, but an equally convenient line of country has been selected a short distance beyond the new military prison. The style of country is much the same as that of last year; only not quite so stiff, which is perhaps an advantage, as there is less likelihood of accidents. The hill from the foot of which the starts take place and where the winning post will be, is sufficiently high to give a complete command of the surrounding country, and it is easy of approach from the old Sattara road. The 15th of July has been fixed on as the day for the races to come off, as it enables Bombay men to run up at the end of the week. We have been requested to state that entries and subscriptions can be paid into the Bank, and owners are reminded that the 14th July is the last day on which entries can be received. They must be addressed to the Club, and should reach the Secretary by 12 noon. Future notices will be reported at the Grand Stand.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Tuesday, June 27	no return	no return	no return
Wednesday, June 28	"	1 40	0 04
Thursday, June 29	0 45	no return	0 41
Previously registered..	11 11	11 47	12 13
Total up to date ..	11 51	12 87	12 58

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nizam, Captain A. E. Barlow, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr. Black and Mr. Lamont.
For Brindisi.—Mr. Keily, Mr. F. Sanquet, and Capt. A'an.
For Venice.—Mr. F. Kennedy.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

THE Cricket season was opened last Saturday by an afternoon game among the members, and every afternoon since the monsoon commenced a number of gentlemen assemble in the evening for practice. To-day a match will be played, *Merchants and Bankers vs. The World*. Play to commence at 10-30. The following are the names of the two elevens:—

MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.	THE WORLD.
M B Wyer	C Young
C A W Cameron	F Hore
Hon'ble D Graham	N Oliver
J West	J Oliver
A McHinch	H S Read
C Gray	R Fulton
[illegible]	[illegible]
A B Chalmers	W M Tennent
J Moore	W Young
Forbes Adam	Wilkins
W Murray	Capt Sartorius.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE report of the Indo-British Institution for the year 1875 has been published. The annual meeting took place in March last, when Mr. Justice West made an interesting address which attracted a good deal of attention at the time. This institution so beneficial to a large number, leads a rather precarious existence, struggling ever with the difficulties caused by short supplies of cash every month. The Rev. Mr. Gilder, the Secretary, and Mr. T. F. Punnett, the acting treasurer, are ever using their utmost efforts to obtain funds for the education of the 71 children who have to be provided for. The cost of each child is Rs. 16 a month, towards which payments are promised of Rs. 998, leaving Rs. 738 to be collected monthly. The claims to consideration that an institution of this sort possesses are obvious, but they need to be brought to public notice occasionally.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN THE BARODA STATE.

EDUCATION makes very slow progress among the Mahomedans in any part of India, and but for the continuous exertions of Mr. Ghulam Muhammed Munshi, the education of the Mahomedans in this city and Presidency would be much less than it is. In furtherance of the object that Mr. Ghulam Muhammed has in view, he lately, we understand, paid a visit to the Baroda State, and obtained an interview with Sir Mahadava Rao at Baroda, for the purpose of urging the enlightened Dewan of that State to take some steps for the promotion of education amongst the Mahomedans in the Baroda territories. Sir Mahadava Rao has, we are told, consented to the opening of some Urdu schools for the Mahomedan subjects throughout the Baroda State, and instructions have been given to establish five Urdu schools in the Mofussil besides improving the existing Mahomedan school in the City of Baroda.

THE CONCERT YESTERDAY AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE first of the popular Concerts, as we may probably call it, took place yesterday afternoon. The Town Hall was very well filled, about 300 people having paid at the doors. The programme was a little shorter than usual but the selections were good. The absence of the organist and conductor at the first part of the Concert was very nearly being a serious business, but the forethought of the guiding spirit of these Concerts fortunately filled up the gap and the Concert proceeded, the various selections being well performed and they were received with deserved applause. We may, we trust, indulge the hope that the Concert yesterday will be followed at appropriate intervals by similar entertainments.

THE SUIT OF THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *VS.* FURDOONJEE COWASJEE MODY.

At the High Court yesterday, the hearing of the above suit was resumed before Sir Charles Sargent. The action was brought to recover Rs. 4,000 due for calls on 50 shares in the plaintiffs' company, of which the defendant was alleged to be a registered holder. Mr. Farran, with Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the Bank; and Mr. Gill, with Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the defendant.

The defendant was further examined by Mr Gill.

Furdoonjee Cowasjee Mody said—I remember receiving a notice calling upon me to show cause why I should not be put on the list of contributories. There were several persons present when the notice was read for me; and some told me to tear it up, and some to go to the Bank's office. I went there and told Mr. Hawkins, the former manager, that I never applied for the shares and never got any. Mr. Hawkins showed me my name in the list of contributories, which was as follows:—Furdoonjee Cowasjee, merchant, Bombay, Golwar lane, Fort." The signature in my name was in English. I don't write English. I never authorised anybody to sign for me. I told Mr. Hawkins I did not know to write English and never got any shares. He told me to go to the Bank of Hindustan and look in the share book to see who had paid the deposit money. He told me if I had to represent my case, I should write to the directors in London. I went to the Bank of Hindustan and was told that the deposit money had been paid by one Sookhdial. I got a letter written by an Indo-Briton to the effect that I never asked for any shares, never brought and never got any, that I did not know English, and never signed the deed, and that I was not a merchant, but a priest. Mr. Hawkins, after hearing me, said he would write the objections in the book, and told me that I should also write to the liquidators in London.

Mr. Farran said he was instructed to say that Mr. Hawkins kept a private book, and that the Bank had not got it in its possession.

Defendant continued—I cannot say why the writer of the letter omitted to mention that I never asked for any shares. I received an answer to my letter, and got a Parsee to write a reply, for which I paid a rupee. I still follow the profession of a priest, and am a family priest in the house of Cowasjee Byramjee Colah.

Cross-examined by Mr. Farran—I have been living in Golwar street since 1864. I did not know of any other person of the name of Furdoonjee Cowasjee Mody living in my neighbourhood. I have been dealing in shares for the last eighteen years. I lost all my money before the time of the share manis except some Rs. 500. A year and a half before I received the notice, I lost the remaining money. I never dealt in anything but shares. I never dealt in the London Bank shares, because it was the talk of the town that its office was in England, that it had a bad deed, and that it would cause ruin. I considered my liability at an end when I sold off my shares in the bazaar.

Re-examined by Mr. Gill—My broker, Dossbhoy Pallonjee Joshee, advised me not to get involved in the London Bank shares. I dealt only in shares of companies, the head offices of which were in this country.

Cowasjee Byramjee Colah said—I am a merchant and know the defendant, who is my family priest. I produce a statement of accounts for work done by defendant, who signed it in my presence on the 16th December 1863. Defendant does not know English.

Mr. James Flynn was called and examined as to some of the signatures before the Court. He said that the signature on the abovementioned account produced by last witness was different from the signature on the letter of application; and so was the signature, written by defendant in Court that day with the same pen, from the signature on the letter of application. The signature on the letter of application appeared to have been written by a person who was a much better writer than the writer of the other signatures. Difference of time could not account for the difference in the signatures.

The defendant's case closed here.

Mr. Starling, in replying upon the case on behalf of the plaintiffs, said his Lordship was not confined to the allegation of the defendant that the signature on the letter of application was not his, but had to look to all the surrounding facts of the case. It was possible that if Mr. Flynn had been sitting in his Lordship's seat and had been made aware of all the surrounding facts, he would have come to a different conclusion from that to which he came in the witness-box. Defendant did not pursue the course which a person, who had never applied for shares, would have taken. He took a roundabout course of ascertaining if the circumstances of the case could be got over, instead of once denying that he ever applied for shares. It might be true that he never paid the deposit money and never signed the deed; but it was quite possible he might have applied for shares on having got the allotment letter, might have sold it at once in the bazaar, in which case the purchaser of the allotment letter would pay the deposit money. It was true defendant's name was entered on the register as a merchant, but a man might be a priest as well as a merchant. It was in evidence that defendant, while he officiated as a priest, was in the habit of dealing in shares. His name appearing on the list of persons to whom shares were allotted, gave sufficient jurisdiction to the Court of Chancery to put him on the list of contributories. He was asked if he had the means of incurring a liability of Rs 50,000, but it was the fact that many, who had not the means, dabbled in shares to the extent of fabulous sums. Putting all the facts together the learned counsel said, the probabilities were that the defendant was the man who was put upon the list of allotments, and that he was rightly put upon the list of contributories. There was no other person of the same name in the locality, and there was a general resemblance in the hand writing of the signatures.

His Lordship took time to consider his judgment.

GENERAL POSTAL UNION.

BRITISH India having been admitted to the General Postal Union, with effect from the 1st July 1876, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, to direct that, on and after the 1st July 1876, the following postage-duties shall be chargeable on letters and other articles hereinafter specified, sent through the post from any place in British India to any of the countries mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed; and that the transmission through the post of the said other articles shall be subject to the following rules and conditions; and to make the following orders and directions:—

Postage duties chargeable upon letters and other articles sent through the post from any part of British India to any country belonging to the General Postal Union.

Countries, &c.	Each Letter.	Printed Papers, Legal and Commercial Documents and Patterns.	
Where the means of conveyance from India is not specified, it is always by British packet, *viz.*, E. & O. Co.		Pre-payment of ordinary letters optional.	Pre-payment compulsory.
Where the description of the route contains no mention of a particular Indian Office, the mails are sent via Bombay, or from Aden in the case of correspondence posted at Aden.		The Registration fee as well as the postage must, in all cases of registration, be prepaid in full by stamps.	Maximum weight of any packet of papers or documents, 2 lbs., and of patterns 8 ozs.
The name immediately following the word "through" is that of the country or office to which the mails are consigned by the Indian Post Office.		Each newspaper.	Each packet of printed papers, &c., per 2 ozs.
	Per ½ oz.	Registration Fee.	Per 4 ozs.
	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
Aden	4	4	1
ARABIA—Spanish possessions on Northern Coast of—See Spain.			
ALGERIA—See France.			
AUSTRIA—(including Hungary.)—			
via Brindisi through Italy ..	5	4	1
via Trieste	5	4	1
AZORES—See Portugal.			
BALEARIC ISLANDS—See Spain.			
BELGIUM—			
via Brindisi through Germany	5	4	1
via Brindisi through Italy ..	5	4	1
CANARY ISLANDS—Same as for Spain; and also the following:—			
via Brindisi through the United Kingdom ..	6	4	2
via Southampton through the United Kingdom ..	5	4	1
DENMARK—			
via Brindisi through Germany, ...	5	4	1
EGYPT—			
Through British Offices at Suez or Alexandria.	5	4	1
Additional route from Aden only—			
By French packet through Agent on board ..	5	4	1
FAROE ISLANDS—			
via Brindisi through Germany	5	4	1
FINLAND—Grand Duchy of—See Russia.			
FRANCE—			
via Brindisi through French Office, Modane ..	5	4	1
via Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria.	5	4	1
Additional route from Aden only—			
Agent on board	5	4	1
FRENCH COLONIES, *viz.*:—			
In America—			
French Guiana, Guadeloupe and dependencies, Martinique, Miquelon and St. Pierre.			
In Asia and Oceania.			
Marquises Islands, New Caledonia and dependencies, Saigon, Tahiti and the Archipelago under French protectorate.			
via Calcutta or Madras, or from Aden by French packet through Agent on board	5	4	1
In East Africa—			
MAYOTTE AND DEPENDENCIES—			
via Bombay through Aden, and thence by Zanzibar line.	5	4	1
REUNION AND ST. MARIE IN MADAGASCAR—			
via Bombay and Aden, and thence by French Packet through Agent on board ..	5	4	1
In West Africa.			
SENEGAL & DEPENDENCIES—			
via Brindisi through the United Kingdom ..	6	4	2
via Southampton through the United Kingdom ..	5	4	1
GERMANY—			
via Brindisi	5	4	1
GIBRALTAR	5	4	1
GREECE—			
Through British Post Office, Alexandria	5	4	1
Additional route from Aden only—			
By French Packet through Agent on board ..	5	4	1
HOLLAND—See Netherlands ..			
HUNGARY—See Austria.			
ICELAND—			
via Brindisi through Germany	5	4	1
ITALY—			
via Brindisi	5	4	1
LUXEMBURG—			
via Brindisi through Germany	5	4	1
MADEIRA—Same as for Portugal; and also the following:—			
via Brindisi through the United Kingdom ..	6	4	2
via Southampton through the United Kingdom ..	5	4	1
MALTA	5	4	1
MOROCCO—Postal Establishments of Spain on the Western Coast of—See Spain ..	5	4	1
NETHERLANDS—			
via Brindisi through Germany	5	4	1
NORWAY—			
*via

SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 21st instant are published for general information:—

Karrachee.—River at Kotri on 17th, 13 feet 3 inches against 11 feet 12½ inches last year. Six fresh cases of small-pox in Karrachee; disease also in Mirpur Batoro.

Shikarpur.—River 11½ inches higher than on same date last year. Weather sultry. Public health good.

Hyderabad.—River rising. Great heat for four days succeeded by high cool winds from south and south-west. Small-pox in Hyderabad town.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather sultry and hot.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 49 cents. Cholera continues in Viramgam, Sanund, and Dholka; in city cases 4, deaths 3.

Kaira.—Rain 37 cents. Cholera cases 121, deaths 71.

Surat.—Rain 6 inches 7 cents. Two fatal cholera cases in city; 16 cases in Walor, six fatal.

Broach.—Rain 3 inches 69 cents. Slight cholera in Hansot and Jambusar.

Khandesh.—Sowing commenced. Rain wanted. Health good.

Nasik.—Rain 16 cents, total 37 cents; more wanted for sowing early crops.

Tanna.—Rain 0·55. Cholera continues at Gholwad in Dahanu Taluka. Smallpox prevailing in Bhiwandi and Bassein talukas. Sowing operations commenced.

Poona.—Rain 47 cents, total 2 inches 62 cents; fallen more or less in all talukas. Slight cattle disease still exists in Indapur and Purandhur. Sowing not yet commenced. Public health good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain ·55, total 1·48; more wanted for sowing.

Sholapur.—Total rain 1 inch 22 cents. Twenty-four deaths from cholera in Taluka Sholapur. Sowing of kharif commenced in taluka Karmala.

Satara.—Rain 67 cents, total 2 inches 46 cents. Sowing operations commenced. Nine deaths from cholera in Tasgaon; 3 in Wai, 12 in Walwa.

Belgaum.—Rain 2 inches 83 cents, total 5 inches 1 cent. Deaths from cholera 129. Sowing of kharif crop in progress.

Dharwar.—Rain 49 cents, total 6 inches 6 cents. Sowing of rice delayed in some talukas for want of rain, progressing in others. Cholera decreasing.

Kanara.—Rain 17½ inches, total 23½ inches. Rice sowing and planting going on. Cholera continues above Ghat.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 3·99, total 5·10. Cholera in all talukas; 210 deaths.

Rajkot.—Monsoon set in; rain at Rajkot 63 cents. Cholera abating.

Wadhwan.—Rain 1 inch 43 cents. Cholera in Jalwad, 58 cases, fatal 36.

Okhamandal.—Cholera at Dwarka and its neighbourhood; from 27th ultimo to 9th instant cases 32, deaths 22.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 19th instant). Rain 10 inches 22 cents, total 10 inches 56 cents Sowing of early crops nearly finished. Public health good.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 13th instant.) Rain 1 inch 5 cents; more much wanted. Sowing operations delayed and rice plants suffering for want of rain. Six cholera cases in Vingorla Pahta, one death.

General Remarks.—Cholera decreasing. More rain wanted in the Deccan.

THE PRINCE IN BOMBAY.

From a highly authentic despatch from the "Special Correspondent of the San Francisco News-Letter" we extract the following:—"Speaking of the ladies reminds me of a queer incident that occurred the other day. It seems that Russell, *The Times'* correspondent—a most conceited dog, between us two—went to a republican cotillion over at the neutch girls the night (the Nautches, by the way of whom you read so much are the very first people out here), and when coming home very late across lots, dropped his party teeth in the dark. Early in the morning he went out to look out for them, and while groping round under a tree, suddenly felt his head sucked into the mouth of a huge boa-constrictor he had disturbed. As luck would have it I happened that way the next morning, it being my regular habit to stroll out and shoot a couple of chetahs before breakfast. When I arrived on the scene the anaconda had swallowed Russell all but his feet, and there he stuck. You remember Russell's feet. No anaconda that ever breathed could have swallowed those feet without a pile-driver to help him. Russell knew where he had the snake, and I could hear him wistling "when the swallows homeward fly" inside. Of course I rescued the unfortunate man before digestion set in. I put tied an American flag to the constrictor's tail, stood it up on end, Russell's brogues walked it right into camp. I am sorry I did this now. The Prince is especially furious that I should have saved Russell's life. Wales is down on him because he says Russell always leaves him out of his despatches. The trouble is that I have gotten so used to saving two or three lives a day that I do it often thoughtlessly. However, I have promised solemnly that the next occasion on which *The Times'* man tries to tunnel an anaconda, the latter is to have three days' time allowance. The Prince made me take oath to this before the Royal Coroner, who accompanies the hunting parties, and who also sits on all the gorillas, by special request of Mr. Darwin. I mean when they are dead, of course. We had a glorious hunt last Monday. I bagged nine tigers, four elephants, a buffalo, and fifteen or twenty shikaries. The others got a tiger and six or eight rabbits, or some such matter, apiece. I would send you a string of tigers but they would not keep this weather. The [illegible] are perfect. [illegible] by beading mocassins for Don Pedro and teaching Sutherland not to drop his t's. He doesn't get on very fast though. I must stop now, as we are all going to a snake dance at Ojibita-jhams. We are expected to bring our own snakes. This is much the best plan, by the way as this dancing with Tom, Dick, and Harry's snakes, that you know nothing of, and meet in these promiscuous assemblages is the worst possible form, I think. I will send you the particulars in my next. Don't forget the four dollars, and send me my other shirt if yours is washed."

SERICULTURE IN BOMBAY.

(Pioneer.)

The interesting experiment on sericulture—in its present stage more correctly described as the hybridisation of two silk-producing moths—carried on in the neighbourhood of Bombay is progressing steadily. About the middle of this month a further development is probable, so it may be useful to describe the present state of affairs to the entomologists in general and sericulturists in particular of the N.-W.P. These gentlemen will doubtless remember how the ingenuity of a certain Indo-German in Bombay was directed towards obtaining a fertile hybridisation of the Indian *Tussah* moth of the jungle with the *Yamma Mai*, or oak-feeding moth of Japan. The vigorous child of nature has hitherto refused to be subjugated by man or domesticated by women. The other has long been brought under almost complete control by the Japanese. Thus, it was to be hoped that if some of the objectionable characteristics of the sturdy tussah could be eliminated—to wit, the stained and gelatinous condition of its cocoons—the result might be almost up to the level of the Japanese congenitor. As indicated in our former notice, much of this transformation seemed to have been effected, though the necessarily small number of hybrids and the scant yield of cocoons left the benefits to be gained still problematical. The first problem to be solved was, whether such a "strong cross" might not render uncertain the generative powers of the hybrids. A second generation of healthy hybrids has already been produced, and a third is now rapidly coming to maturity in the cocoons. As there are 12,000 of these, the problem may fairly be considered as settled. Already a few have burst their silky prison-house, but Mr. Mowis, their vigilant master, does not allow them to follow their instincts, and pair off forthwith, as he knows from his study of the subject that the hybrids would perish in the tempest. Then, so, which now prevails even in the groves of Pareil, where, we understand, his little silk farm has, with a world of care, been established. After the monsoon shall have cooled the air to about 84°, and this a week's rain will do, the 13,000 will be allowed to make for their hearts' content. Meanwhile entomologists may stand and look to the end, and they may look forward with tolerable certainty. It seems that the lady-moths, of the species which we may call *Mowisia hybrida*, are large sized and, as the various silkmasters in their garb, have agreed to be clad in sober grey. The master-moths are little fellows, much smaller than the male *Yamma Mai* which were, we believe, the fathers of the new race, but they assert themselves by retaining a tinge of red derived from the tussah ancestors. Mr. Mowis accounts for the dull and quakerish hue of this third generation by the circumstance that the worms had to feed on leaves from trees that were too old, and this question of food for the hybrid worm will not be without curious effect on the silkmaster. The [illegible] devices in the jungle, generally feeds on the tree known in Western India as the *ber* or *bader*; but where the native cultivators wish to secure the cocoons, they remove the worms to the *nundruk*. The experimenter in this instance found that his hybrid worms fed freely on the common banian and other varieties of the *ficus* which, by the way, is allied to the mulberry tree; but he is now finding they prefer the *bhaur* and the *nundruk*; so the food affected by the old tussah is likely to be chosen for the hybrids, and thus the "oak-feeding" habit of the *Yamma Mai* is lost, though indeed we are not sure that any tree allied to the Japanese oak could be found in Western India. But the question of pabulum for the coming 13,000 will be duly tested. Mr. Mowis has six varieties, awaiting selection by the interesting strangers, who will decide for themselves, though their master seems to think they are destined to feed, and likely to thrive on the two we have just named. The greatest hope held out by this so far successful hybridisation is, that the new creations may be able to thrive and multiply on these common and accessible trees the only condition seeming needful being that young trees must always be raised for the purpose. This can easily be managed by the villagers. The botanical and some official records of Western India gross with the story of the costly exertions and blighted hopes which is all there is left of elaborate experiments connected thirty years ago at Poona, Pareil, and in Salsette to rear the silk-worm proper, *Bombyx Mori*, and to propagate *Morus Indica*, or mulberry tree, for the sustenance of that tender and dainty creature. The Hon'ble Court and the local Government of that day (Sir George Arthur to Sir George R. Clerk) deserve high praise for the spirited and persevering manner in which, for more than ten years, they supported and pushed these experiments. Besides two lakhs of rupees written off on the direct account of these protracted essays in sericulture, medals, watches, and land grants had been lavishly bestowed on candidates whose success was deemed to be undoubted." The present experiment is far more modest in its inception and more practical in its scope. We do not think Mr. Mowis has received or ever applied for any State assistance, unless it be for some special terms of assessment on the small bit of land at Pareil, where his nursery is situated. Let us trust he will be mingers of the wise motto in matters of the kind and be content to hasten slowly.

This reminds us that he appears to be tempting fate a little in having sent for 1,000 live cocoons of the *Yamma Mai* which are now about due from Yokohama. It will be very interesting to see if these immigrants from the temperate zone will do well here; but it is to be feared their nourishment will prove a difficulty. This, however, is a matter in which the experimenter has every right to please himself. We are only concerned to desire that he may be able by the study and propagation of the hardy *Mowisia hybrida* to found a popular system of rustic sericulture through a large part of Western India, and we do not think this need at all interfere with the effort of Major Consumaker towards the partial domestication of the native *tussah*—efforts which have rightly claimed countenance and assistance from the Bombay Government.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

INDIAN PROTECTION AND ENGLISH MANUFACTURES.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

Mr. Raynsford Jackson, whom we take to be a Lancashire manufacturer, has published in the *Fortnightly Review* an article of great interest and power on the operation of the Indian cotton duties upon English manufacturing industry. The vast importance of the question is easily demonstrated. England, as we pointed out some weeks ago, in reality supports a great portion of her population by her trade with semi-barbarous countries. Out of about seventy millions' worth of cotton goods which she exports, the European continent takes but little more than fourteen millions, the United States under two millions, and the British colonies under four millions. At the head of the list of countries which are our customers stands "India and Ceylon" for seventeen millions and a half of cotton goods which are exported thither from England. This trade with India is steadily decreasing, but the rate of decrease is far less alarming than the prospect of its acceleration which is opened by the increase of the number of cotton mills built in or near Bombay. Mr. Jackson shows, from the figures of the *Government Gazette*, that the capital invested in this Bombay industry has increased by the astonishing amount of 50 per cent. in a single year. There are, he calculates, about a million of spindles at work in Western India, and the addition to their number is about 400,000 in one year alone. If, then, Western India continues to add to her manufacturing power at the same rate, "she will have increased her total number of spindles by the entire quantity engaged in England in producing for the Indian markets, which is between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 in sixteen years." The entire export to India is evidently in jeopardy, and one would have supposed that the whole statesmanship of the empire would have been occupied with speculations as to the possibility of saving it. Little more than a hundred years ago a general war would have been thought a cheap price to pay for the avoidance of such a calamity as its loss. Nowadays it must be endured if it be due a natural causes; but the question whether its causes are really natural is one which it is humiliating to see postponed to the pettier issues which engross the interest of Parliament.

The point first to be determined is whether the diminution of British exports is in any way due to the Indian duty. The gentleman who introduced the new Indian Tariff Bill into the Indian Legislature at Simla employed an argument which has had the honour of being borrowed by some of the Whig peers who assisted at the birth of English free trade. The duty, he urged, is harmless, because the Bombay cotton mills only manufacture the coarser fabrics, and it is only the finer goods which England sends to India. Mr. Jackson observes on this that the reasoning will infallibly gain in cogency in proportion as the influence of the duty on British manufactures becomes more and more mischievous. The true position, he says, is this:—The English trade in coarse cottons is already killed by the duty. Mr. Jackson sees no hope of reviving it and he observes that, if any class of goods is to be exempted from the duty, he would much rather that coarse goods were left subject to it as they now are; still he regards the English interest in them as past praying for. But it is for the balance of the trade, first for the medium goods and then for the finer, that a keen contest is about to begin. Mr. Jackson has himself seen yarns and goods of the medium class made out of Indian cottons in India of excellent quality. During the American war the North of England manufacturers succeeded in making all but the very finest cottons out of the Indian staple, and, in fact, there is evidence that the difficulties of this branch of manufacture have already been surmounted by the Indian millowners. Meantime fresh capital is being diverted from England to India; new and improved machinery is being constantly sent to Bombay; and Mr. Jackson reckons that the natural disadvantages of the Indian manufacture compared with the natural disadvantages of the English manufacture, dearness of coal and of machinery in one case, and distance from the market in the other, are as 12½ per cent. against 15 per cent. On the top of this relative disadvantage comes the import duty, and between the two the whole export of cotton to India seems likely to go. In point of fact, the protective operation of the duty is not seriously denied by the Indian authorities. The report on the "Moral and Material Progress of India," which is published every year under the authority of an Act of Parliament, specifically stated in 1872-73 that "the duty on imported piece goods fosters and encourages the home (i. e. the Indian) manufacture."

It has been further asserted that so small an import duty as 5 per cent. cannot possibly affect the competition for the Indian market. Mr. Jackson, who knows his own business, answers that this entirely depends on the nature of the trade. "In small trades where the amount turned over is trifling and the rate of profit extremely large, where the income is produced by large profits on a small turnover, the effect of a 5 per cent. duty might not be serious; but in highly organized trades employing a large capital, where the profits are made by a small percentage on a large turnover, the effect of such a duty may be fatal." Mr. Jackson shows by an illustration that, if a Lancashire and a Bombay mill-owner [illegible] are perfect. [illegible] duty would be worth 2½ per cent. on the annual cost, and would therefore come out of the pockets of the Bombay manufacturer in thirty years no less a sum than £180,000, or in other words, a fortune.

No reader of Mr. Raynsford Jackson's paper can in fact doubt that the Indian import duty on cotton goods has a most formidable protective operation, and that the whole of that great item in our trade which is furnished by the Indian market is most seriously threatened by it. On what ground can it be maintained? Is it for the benefit of India? Unless the celebration of the centenary of the "Wealth of Nations" has been a solemn farce and imposition, we know that it cannot be for the advantage of the Indian population, and that though it may be disastrous to the English manufacturer, it must be diverting Indian labour and capital, so far as it has any effect, from more profitable into less profitable channels of employment. Even if it could be less clearly shown that its effects are mischievous to the country in which it is imposed, an equally serious question would arise. Is it really true that England is entitled to demand no sacrifice at all from India in return for the grave responsibilities which the possession of such a dependency entails upon us? Scarcely more than a hundred years ago, the opinion of the world was the opinion now held by Russia, that the sole value of a dependency was its value as a market. Colonies were forbidden to engage in any manufacture which competed with the manufactures of the mother country, and they were also forbidden to take any goods which were not the produce of the protected industries at home. If this policy was not quite consistently and universally carried out, it was because manufacturing nations were not always strong enough to force it upon their dependencies. The events which gave it its deathblow were those of which the centenaries have just been celebrated at London and Philadelphia. The rise of political economy and the rise of the American Republic put an end to the old mercantile and colonial systems, which one showed to be unwise and the other to be dangerous. But some of the results of the new policy in the fulness of time are, to say the least, extraordinary. Many of our colonies and dependencies have adopted the protective system which the mother country has abandoned, and shut her manufactures out of the markets which she at last threw open. We suffer this in the case of some of them, because, though their conduct is condemned by one of the lessons learned a hundred years ago, it is sanctioned by the other. It is foolish to enact protective tariffs, but it is also foolish to put constraints on communities of free, self-governing Englishman India however, while she falls under one of these rules, does not fall under the other. She is admittedly under tutelage; she is neither free nor self-governed; nor would there be any danger or difficulty in compelling her to be wise. Are we really, then, to permit her to persevere in her folly, especially when her desire to persevere is only in reality that of a small class in a corner of her territory, and of a handful of English officials who ought to know better?

HISTORY OF INDIAN AND EASTERN ARCHITECTURE.

By J. Fergusson. (Murray.)

This is called the third volume of the "New edition," of the 'History of Architecture,' but the title is much too limited and too modest to give a just notion of the difference between the old work and the new body of evidence, matter, argument, illustrations, and deductions which is now before us. This is, in effect, as the author says, an independent and original work, of more than double the bulk of its forerunner, while the wood engravings which adorn its pages are proportionately more numerous. More than half the original text, Mr. Fergusson says, has been cancelled; and unquestionably he is right in claiming for his work the merit of being more compact and complete than any hitherto published on the subject. As a general history of the styles of architecture as practised in Hither and Further India, and China, and especially as regards the first, there is nothing fit to be compared with this elaborate, compact, and very interesting volume. We use the term interesting advisedly, because the outlandishness of the subject, the complicated nature of the history needed to illustrate the art, the very hugeness of the materials, and the frequent hideousness of the architecture to be examined, are one and all opposed to the success of a writer who appeals to an English reader, with such a theme as is afforded by the numerous Indian races—Chinese, Burmese, and their allies, in building design. Hideousness is by no means an unfailing characteristic of Eastern architecture, although no effort of humanity has produced a greater mass of ugliness than might be adduced from the remains of Hither and Further India; but, on the other hand, this volume and its illustrations, to say nothing of even the old-fashioned drawings of Daniell and others, might well be used to supply models of true dignity, and expressiveness in design, the works of Indian builders. Mr. Fergusson says he has aimed at popularizing the subject by rendering its principles intelligible, and thus giving an impulse to its study, and assisting in establishing knowledge of Indian architecture on a stable basis, so that it may take its true position among the great styles which have ennobled the arts of mankind. Our conviction, founded on general examination of the book, is that he has performed a wonderful feat, treated a difficult and unpromising subject compactly and completely, and really made interesting. And he claims for architecture in India the unique distinction of being a living art, practised on the principles which caused a wonderful development in Europe in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, so that in India, and there alone, the student may see the real principles of art in action, based on common sense, which, according to our author, is by no means the case in Europe nowadays. Surely it is better to study this phenomenon in design than to give ourselves up to the current freak, whether that be Classic, Renaissance, Gothic, or, worst of all, if there is bad in any of these, to the trumpery "style," which knowing builders' architects have cleverly called after "Queen Anne," and which is really the last refuge of ignorance, and what of appreciation of beauty in proportion and detail.

In Indian architecture, Mr. Fergusson promises that he will show us what perfect buildings ignorant uneducated natives are producing, while the best European architects fail:—

"It is in India only that the two systems can now be seen practised side by side, the educated and intellectual European always failing, because his principles are wrong; the feeble and uneducated native as inevitably succeeding because his principles are right. The Indian builders *think* only of what they are doing, and how they can best produce the effect they desire. In the European system, it is considered more essential that a building, especially in its details, should be a correct *copy* of something else than good in itself and appropriate to its purpose."

Those are, indeed, great prospects which the author holds out to the willing student, and we recommend them to the architectural profession—a profession which may be said to justify Mr. Fergusson's repeated attacks. No other has exhibited so many vagaries, so many changes, or such evident want of internal harmony. There must be something radically wrong when any considerable number of practitioners can, even for notoriety's sake, devote themselves to "Queen Anne," or, rather, the bastard Dutch mode which has come into partial vogue, because it requires almost no knowledge of design, and can employ the most ignorant and clumsy craftsmen.

As it is unquestionably true that Indian architecture is still vital in India, and that its principles may be mastered by any ordinarily intelligent architect, we should be glad to see these principles applied to European uses, not, however, in copies of Indian buildings, as little suited to our climate as those of the once fashionable Italian Renaissance, or the exploded "classic" mode. Historically monuments, sculptures, and buildings supply more trustworthy and intelligible records than the writings which survive; this is a prodigious advantage which Indian art has over the literature of the country; the mythology of the Hindus is to be read in the sculptures, and it is nowhere else so largely and richly illustrated. It is [illegible] like those of Egypt, Assyria, and Greece; on the contrary, they date not further back than two centuries and a half before Christ, and even then they indicate the previous practice of building in wood so strongly, that it is a questionable use of the term architecture, as we understand it, to apply it to such examples as illustrate the state of design as the remotest period in India. But, on the other hand, the continuity of records in stone is unbroken for about 2,000 years; enough is known to enable us to understand the Buddhist style, as it was practised in India for 1,000 years, and thence to trace its developments in the extra-Indian countries to which it was carried, and where it is still practised at the present day.

Mr. Fergusson has divided his materials into sections, and deals with Buddhist architecture, nothing older, as was mentioned above, remaining; under this heading he groups the various classes of works which exist, such as *lâts*, or pillars, practically flagstaffs in stone, or beacons, not unlike our memorial pillars in their purport and design; stupas, or shrines, relic-holders, topes; rails, such as enclosed other structures, *e.g.* topes, and which are very important elements in Indian architecture, as those may suppose who look on the east now at South Kensington from the large and elaborate railing of the tope at Sanchi, cast by Lieut. Cole, but, according to our author, unfortunately from the less interesting and complete of two such works; chaitya halls, *i.e.*, the so-called rockout temples, excavations formerly described by the author, and known to exist in not fewer than a thousand specimens, of which 900 are Buddhist, the rest being of Brahmanical or Jaina origin; viharas, or monasteries, both built and excavated, the latter comprising cells round a central cave, as at Ajanta; the Gandhara monastery, discovered of late years in the neighbourhood of Peshawur, and of high value in showing the amount of influence exercised by classic art on that of India, possibly through the Bactrian kingdom, itself known artistically to us only by its coins, but acquiring new interest through the discoveries of General Cunningham, Lieuts. Lumsden and Stokes, and others, and fully illustrated by the sculptures exhibited in London by Dr. Lietner. Mr. Fergusson ascribes to the *quasi*-Corinthian capitals of columns found at Jamalgiri a comparatively modern date, citing, in proof of this ascription, the analogy of the little cross-legged figures of Buddha, which are stated among the Scandinavians, and that of a similar instance from the baths of Caracalla, A. D. 312-30, which is a good analogy and of great weight; but it is not conclusive, and there are even weightier reasons, too long to be cited here, but almost conclusive, for denying a truly antique type to these carvings. An independent chapter is devoted to the Buddhist monuments in Ceylon, so beautifully described in Sir Emerson Tennent's work, which was the capital for a thousand years. The Second Book deals with Jaina architecture developed in India.

The Third Book treats of architecture in the Himalayas, at Kashmir and Nepal, and the chapters describing recent works in the former country are among the most instructive and the richest in new materials. The valley of Kashmir contains temples extending through about six centuries (A. D. 600-1200), uniform in development, and unlike anything of the kind in India, possessing a certain classic element of great interest to Europeans. The earliest investigators of this [illegible] were followed by Lt. A. Cunningham, R.E., and Mr. Fergusson [illegible] buildings admirably, and described them with considerable success, and an approach to chronologic accuracy, in 'Travels in Kashmir,' &c., General Cunningham followed, and was succeeded by the Rev. W. Clarke, 1866. It is probable that the succession of [illegible] thus made suggested the desirability of a more comprehensive survey, and led to the appointment of Lieut. Cole, of the Royal Engineers. Here is, according to Mr. Fergusson, one of the results:—

"In consequence of all this wealth of literature, very little remained to be done, when, in 1868, Lieut. Cole, R.E., obtained an appointment as superintendent of the Archæological Survey of India, and proceeded to Kashmir with a staff quite sufficient to settle all the remaining outstanding questions. Unfortunately, however, Lieut. Cole had no previous knowledge of Indian antiquities in general, and had not qualified himself by special study for the investigation he was deputed to undertake. All, therefore, he could do was to add blindly General Cunningham's dates, and in this there would have been no great harm; but when he came across a temple which had escaped his predecessor's attention, he arbitrarily interpolated it, with a date of his own, on the General's series. As all these dates are given as if perfectly ascertained, without any of the reasoning on which they are based, they would, if accepted, lead to the most erroneous conclusions. The first and most misleading mistake that has been made with reference to Kashmiri architecture, was the assumption, by General Cunningham, that the entrance to Zein-ul-ab-ud-din's tomb in Srinagar originally belonged to an ancient Kashmiri temple. Lieut. Cole boldly prints on his plates, 'probable date, A.D. 400 to 500,' a mistake of as nearly as may be 1,000 years, as it is hardly doubtful that it was erected for or by the prince whose name it bears, and who, in A.D. 1416, succeeded his father, Sikandar."

Mr. Fergusson denies, on plausible grounds, that the gateway in this enclosure could have been erected by a Hindu, and asserts that "the peculiarities of the gateways and other parts are just such as are found in all contemporary Moslem art in India." Here is a pretty quarrel. It must be admitted that the details are fairly described by our author, so that, in that respect, there can be no questioning his statements; besides, Lieut. Cole puts a "?" to all his dates, and his error grew out of General Cunningham's mistake, which was a very excusable one in 1848.

Mr. Fergusson goes on the treat what he calls the Dravidian style, its rock-cut temples at Ellora and elsewhere, its buildings in Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Conjeveram, its palaces at Madura, the subjects of Book IV. The Chalukyan style fills Book V. That of Northern India an Indo-Aryan style, occupies Book VI. Book VII. is devoted to the Hindu-Saracenic Architecture, as at Ahmedabad, already profusely illustrated in Mr. T. C. Hope's 'Architecture of Ahmedabad,' which is one of the most elegant and elaborately decorated styles of architecture in the world. We reviewed Mr. Hope's book ten years ago. Burmah, Siam, Java, and Cambodia fill a section, and to the architecture of China a brief "Book" is devoted. All who require a careful, elaborate, and chronological digest of what is now known about the architecture of Hither and Further India and China should buy this volume.—*Athenæum.*

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